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REORGANIZATION OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE EXPECTED TO HELP REVOLUTION

Meetings With Businessmen

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by David Eduardo]

[Excerpts] The Central Committee departments for Economic and Social Policy and for the Productive Sector sponsored a series of meetings with small businessmen in Luanda Province, to hear about the most pressing problems and concerns in this area to activity, so as to arrive at the best ways and means [to enable this sector] to contribute more fully to the development of the national reconstruction process.

Central Committee secretaries Roberto de Almeida and Pedro Pacavira led the meetings with the small businessmen. As the secretaries stressed, we must organize our life in all spheres of activity, both state and private. The party and government of Angola are not against private enterprise or the existence of small business. In view of the problems confronting the country at this time, private business can play an active part in solving many of the shortages with which our people are struggling.

If private enterprise is to make an active contribution, however, it is necessary to promote organization, which means placing responsibilities on the agencies of the ministries directly involved with small business.

Many of the small businessmen who spoke during the three meetings declared that they have always demonstrated their readiness to perform their professional tasks properly. However, the lack of support from competent agencies, which often prefer to supply their "friends," has caused the imbalance among various private activities that are directly interrelated. Parallel markets have appeared and, with them, the cost of living has increased.

The series of meetings, held in the Atlantico, Sao Joao and N'gola movie theaters, were attended by thousands of residents of Luanda Province, in business as tailors, hairdressers, cabinetmakers, truck and taxi drivers, tradesmen,

greengrocers, fishmongers, fishermen, small farmers and so on, and immediately opened broad prospects for the organization of the private sector. This organization will make it possible to wage a concerted war against shady activities, specifically black marketing and speculation, negative phenomena that could jeopardize the progress of our revolutionary process.

From these meetings, it is clear that greater support must be given to the private sector; once organized, it can help to solve many of the problems that affect our daily lives. In the meeting at the Sao Joao theater, Pedro Pacavira noted that legislation is already being drafted to regulate private activity in the area of domestic commerce.

People Polled

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] The elevation of our country's working masses, the improvement of their conditions and standard of living has been a constant concern of the central leadership of our party, the guiding force of the Angolan nation.

It was in this context that Comrades Roberto de Almeida and Manuel Pedro Pacavira, Central Committee secretaries for economic and social policy and for the productive sector, recently held meetings with individuals engaged in private activities in Luanda Province.

We asked some of our readers to comment on this matter, and they offered the following opinions:

Raul Silva, aged 20, student, spoke first: "These meetings are highly important from the standpoint of organization, because they will provide a solution to many problems that up to now have been making life extremely difficult for working people, in terms of acquiring various items that are essential to the life of any human being. I fully believe that all the efforts undertaken in this area will be successful."

Then Sebastiao Kayalo spoke, as follows: "I see these meetings as a great step forward in resolving the problems of the people and in combating speculation. I hope that, after this direct hearing, these individuals will be given greater support and that this same support will really serve to minimize the people's problems and not to feed the black market. I praise our vanguard detachment for having taken such an important initiative."

Next we heard from Maria Leonor, aged 22, social affairs monitor, who told us: "These meetings are beneficial, and I believe that the resulting decisions will considerably improve our conditions. I also feel that the measures to be adopted will make it possible to establish a better system of support to and supervision of the activities of these small private businesses and hence to reduce exploitation and to lower the cost of living."

Moreira Gaca, aged 34, tradeswoman, began: "Our party has taken an excellent initiative in deciding to hear, at first hand, the problems that most affect private enterprise in our country. With particular reference to the trade sector, I must say that the failure of some agencies to provide support has caused great upheaval in the life of the nation and has really fostered speculation. For example, some manufactured apparel that we import could be produced perfectly well in our country, because the conditions are here. What we need is to know how to show our professional mettle. If our tailors and dressmakers produced good clothes in the colonial period, is there any reason not to do it now, when the country is free? What is stopping us? I think it is only laziness, the spirit of 'let it go' or, as some say, 'I'm not the one who is going to wear it.' This is bad because, if we are not going to wear it, someone has to--another person with a little taste, like us.

"I wholly applaud this decision of the party and I think that, with this measure, a lot of needles will find their way to the right button."

6362

CSO: 4742/215

BRIEFS

MALANJE BLACKOUTS EXPLAINED--A note has reached our desk from SONEFE (National Association for the Study and Financing of Overseas Undertakings, SARL), explaining that the breakdowns and frequent power outages, mainly in Malanje Province, are related to insufficient inspection and repair of the lines constituting the distribution network in the Cacuso and Malanje regions. SONEFE notes the lack of adequate technical means, basically transport means, as behind the failure to correct the irregularities. In the specific case of the Malanje region, the equipment at the substation is in a poor state of repair and is due for a general overhaul; there are plans to replace nonfunctioning circuit breakers. As a similar situation exists in the substation of Cacuso (municipio in Malanje Province), according to SONEFE, "the basic problem is one of putting the Malanje transformers in service, along with full rehabilitation of the 100-kv Cacuso/Malanje line." SONEFE considers groundless the claims by ENATEL (National Telecommunications Enterprise) in Malanje regarding the irregular functioning of the microwave system, since the problem of interprovince communications does not depend on it. "Although the large number of power outages could affect the functioning of that communications system, those installations are usually equipped with generators or other power sources which automatically go into service to keep the system in continuing operation," the SONEFE note added. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Feb 82 p 4] 6362

TAAG DATA PROCESSING--Yesterday in Luanda, TAAG [Angolan Airlines] inaugurated an electronic data processing system, at an investment of about \$2.5 million. The center is equipped not only to serve the National Airline Company but also to handle requests from departments and economic units of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. At short and medium range, the center could serve other areas of economic activity in which data processing is a factor in production. With the inauguration of this important undertaking, TAAG will see improved productivity in its services, since it is expected that an automatic reservation system will be installed this year and that maintenance and engineering services will be computerized in the next few years. The new center will also contribute to the application of more modern and rapid methods of personnel administration, currently one of the great concerns of the directors of the company, which already has 4,300 employees. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Feb 82 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4742/215

BRIEFS

WORK ON AIRPORT--Work starts this month on Botswana's new R41 600 000 airport, 11 kms northwest of Gaborone. The project is being financed jointly by KFW of West Germany, the Botswana Government, and Arab finance houses. The 3 000 metre runway will be capable of carrying planes up to the size of a Boeing 747 which will increase the passenger and cargo capacities. Passenger facilities will be minimal in the first phase says the Director of Civil Aviation, Mr John Reynolds. But technical provisions will be standard. The existing airport capacity has been limited by its site on low-lying land near Gaborone, and an unusually high water table under the runway. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Feb 82 p 17]

SOUTH AFRICAN AGENTS JAILED--Gaborone (ADN)--Three agents of the South African Intelligence Service have been sentenced to four years in jail by a court in Gaborone. They had been arrested by security forces in Botswana as they tried to abduct a South African political emigrant to South Africa. The trial showed that the South African Intelligence Service has a special unit whose sole task is to liquidate leading apartheid opponents living in exile in neighbouring countries. In early August last year, the representative of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa in Zimbabwe, Comrade Joe Gqabi, was assassinated by Pretoria secret servicemen in broad daylight in Salisbury. In January last year twelve patriots were killed in an attack on the ANC representation in Maputo. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Feb 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/877

HABRE'S GROWING MOMENTUM STRESSED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3368, 22 Feb 82 pp 495-496

[Article by Alex Rondos]

[Text] THE COMPLETE reversal of OAU policy, at the meeting of the *ad hoc* committee on Chad, at Nairobi in mid-February, was not unexpected, but nonetheless astonishing. The magnitude of the consequences for Chad cannot be underestimated and the audacity of the switch in policy is almost disarming. Effectively the decision to acknowledge the importance of the rebel Hissen Habre's position in the current phase of Chad's history, at the expense of Goukhouni Weddeye — now, seemingly considered little more than a faction leader — leaves in its wake a series of attendant ramifications.

In so far as the OAU has an active role to play in Chad, it has rendered Goukhouni's leadership of the GUNT nominal, leaving Goukhouni to stalk out of the Nairobi meeting before it finished muttering betrayal and hinting that he might look to Libya for help. Hissen Habre, sure in his knowledge that he could be at the doorstep of N'Djamena were it not for his decision to hold back to avoid antagonising the OAU, is quietly delighted and confirms Goukhouni's disappointment by welcoming the OAU decision as an "enormous victory for the Chadian people". France, which had re-entered the Chadian scene on the coat-tails of the OAU initiative — having encouraged the latter initially — now finds its Chad policy in tatters. The OAU, while finally acknowledging reality, has left it late enough to risk looking foolish. Finally, even a superficial understanding of Chad's tortuous past will show that not only is Chad back to square one, but that it can look forward to a depressingly uncertain future.

The shifting alliances that have so characterised Chadian politics in the last 17 years of civil war have not only been contagious but have sucked in foreign powers to whom the essentials of Chadian politics are beyond comprehension; the OAU is the latest and most prominent victim.

So, what was the decision of the Nairobi meeting of the *ad hoc* committee? How is it that Habre has turned the tables? To what extent has the Nairobi meeting prepared the ground for a formal diplomatic shift and even practical assistance to Habre? And, whither Chad, post-Nairobi?

The Heads of State of Kenya (the current OAU Chairman), Nigeria, Guinea, Zaire, Zambia and the Central African Republic met in Nairobi ostensibly to discuss the maintenance of the peace-keeping force in Chad. In fact, they went far beyond this by setting out a schedule for a ceasefire, negotiations and elections. The Committee invited the parties to the Chadian conflict, unnamed but clearly the Goukhouni Weddeye's Transitional Government of National Unity and Hissen Habre's Forces Armées du Nord, to apply a ceasefire on midnight, February 28; to begin negotiations for national reconciliation on March 15. A Provisional Constitution is to be drawn up and then presidential and legislative elections are to be organised between May 1 and June 30. On this last date, M. Edem Kodjo, the OAU Secretary-General, announced that the mandate of the OAU peace-keeping force would terminate.

Goukhouni left the meeting before the end — he had only attended reluctantly

after a last-minute decision. On returning to N'Djamena he attacked the OAU violently, saying that Chad would not become an OAU Protectorate and that the solution was a military one: hence no negotiations with Habre.

The OAU's decisions have been guided by two over-riding factors. First, is the cost of the peace-keeping force. It has already been set at \$163m. M. Kodjo appealed to all OAU members to participate in financing the operation and said that a scale of payment for OAU member states would soon be worked out. Secondly, it was clear that the OAU Heads of State in the *ad hoc* committee realised that Habre had been seriously underestimated and that Goukhouni had been overestimated. Three months ago, there was little evidence to suggest that Habre would be able to sweep through two-thirds of the country almost unopposed.

The committee has for some time suggested that there should be a Round Table of all the Chadian parties in the conflict. The fact that Goukhouni has appeared unable to install a viable central government which would be able to do away with the Habre factor has, from the OAU's point of view, seriously undermined Goukhouni's position, as well as leaving the OAU force seriously exposed and embarrassingly undecided as to its precise terms of reference. While Goukhouni sought to include the OAU force in the GUNT's military defence against Habre, the OAU, increasingly aware of Habre's burgeoning support, became decidedly neutral.

Habre's growing momentum

Almost exactly a year ago, it could have been said that Hissen Habre was at the end of his tether. The Libyans, whatever their motives, appeared to have achieved their primary functional objective in clearing eastern Chad of Habre. By then, however, the anti-Libyan chorus was in full voice, and Habre, true to form, exploited it. The Sudanese gave unstinting support. Habre even met the Egyptian leadership (he has been acquainted with President Mubarak). The shelter offered by Sudan and the assistance given was one lifeline to Habre. Another was a windfall from Libya. Within days of the Libyan announcement of their

withdrawal from Chad in mid-November 1981, Habre was able to obtain stores of armaments and ammunition which the Libyans had left behind, especially at Abeche. Habre's third source of ammunition has been that captured from the, now phantom, Integrated National Army (ANI). Indeed, Habre alleges that the captured ANI equipment proves his argument that France has been a serious obstacle to a solution in Chad. Much of the equipment originated in France and was intended to bolster the GUNT.

By now Habre controls most of Eastern Chad. Having taken Oum-Hadjer, on the road between Ati, where the OAU forces are stationed, and Abeche in the east, Habre has consolidated his position in Central Chad by taking Mangalme, just to the south of Oum Hadjer, and is moving further south towards Am-Timam. More striking though, has been his advance through the north. The FAN took Faya-Largeau in January and have started to descend to Koro-Toro. It is thought that Habre will try to reach Massakory, about 170 kms. north-east of N'Djamena, before calling a halt.

Habre has been astute enough to combine his military advance with skilful diplomacy in the various localities into which he has moved. In fact the success of this tactic is one of the classic symptoms of the nature of Chadian politics. Military success and astute diplomacy will inevitably win over local notables and chiefs, who are not only tired of the war but also eager to jump on the bandwagon of the man who seems likeliest to win. The only problem he has met is in Fada where the sultan Allatchi, whose son is a member of GUNT, has withdrawn into the mountains in north-east Chad and refused to co-operate. In the process Habre has also been able to win over isolated garrisons meant to be loyal either to the GUNT or Ahmat Acyl, the government Foreign Minister.

Inevitably, fuel supply problems could slow down Habre. Yet caravans arrive from as far afield as Nigeria bringing petrol for the FAN vehicles.

If the military success and local diplomacy has given Habre's expansion an appearance of irresistible momentum, he has impressed by the manner in which he has kept his men well away from the OAU peace-keeping forces, therefore avoiding any risk of a confrontation.

Goukhouni, meanwhile, will have a great deal of trouble fending-off recrimina-

tions within the GUNT. The lack of practical co-operation from Ahmat Acyl, whose troops never joined in with the ANI exercise, have weakened the GUNT's military resolve. With the departure of the Libyans, salaries in N'Djamena were halved and fuel shortages became commonplace again. The Libyans had brought their own generators with them to N'Djamena, and destroyed them on departure. Should Goukhouni have responded to Habre's call for negotiations in December? some ask.

Goukhouni still argues that the only solution in Chad is a military one; namely the elimination of Habre. For his part, Habre preaches a political solution. He now seems to have the upper hand, mainly because he has so far won the decisive military campaign.

In so doing, he has not only had the OAU back-tracking, but has placed the French Government in a very embarrassing position. Paris gambled on the OAU initiative, in fact it even pushed it into being last August and September. An official visit to Paris by Goukhouni in August was followed by the French appeal at the time of the Cancun summit for the OAU to take action over Chad. This was followed almost immediately by the announcement of deliveries of French arms to the GUNT. French assistance alone was not enough to strengthen the GUNT, nor did it set a precedent for other foreign assistance to Chad. To refuse to follow the OAU decision now would render France open to attacks from Africa of indirect interference, especially if Paris were to continue to support Goukhouni. Certainly, any French military assistance to Goukhouni now would be in direct contravention of the OAU decisions in Nairobi. Paris has remained very quiet in the last week.

To ask of the Chadians, of all factions, to have their house in order by the end of June, as the OAU has now done, is a tall order. Certainly the lassitude of a people subjected to a decade and a half of civil war, will work in the favour of reconciliation. The simple threat of withdrawal of OAU forces will not necessarily solve anything, nor prompt negotiations in the meantime. Habre might welcome it, but it also leaves the door open for unilateral intervention by neighbouring countries.

What, then, will persuade Chadians to unite? Habre, if he manages to continue playing a skilful, and magnanimous diplomatic game, and if his foreign diplomatic support grows. Ahmat Acyl is still seen to be too closely associated with Libya, but may be won over. Some suggest that Habre might come to agreement with south-

erners. In the south there is no adequate leadership. Col. Kamougue is surrounded by dissatisfied factions; some who hold out for agreement with Habre, others who believe that, as administrators, they must side with whomever can offer to pay their salaries and guarantee their peaceful and safe return to N'Djamena. Kamougue may also have to answer for the disappearing funds from the cotton crop.

By the time elections take place in Chad — assuming that there will be no dramatic military development — one can see intense bartering taking place from well entrenched military positions. The OAU has said that it will assist in the creation of a truly integrated national army. However, this would contradict the very basis upon which political strength in Chad is founded.

Over the next two weeks, that is by the February 28 ceasefire, Habre is bound to strengthen his position. Goukhouni, despite his rejection of the OAU agreement, will be under strong pressure to make conciliatory gestures. Goukhouni knows that just across the river in Cameroon the refugee camps contain a substantial number of disarmed supporters of the FAN. Finally, there is a vital consideration; the latest harvest has been very disappointing. The World Food Programme has said that Chad will need emergency food aid until late into the year.

What role for UN?

Now that the OAU has sought to impose a constructive, if ambitious, timetable for Chad's immediate political future, there are some interested parties who feel that it is high time that the United Nations was called in to do that at which it is most skilled, and therefore assist the OAU. However, the issue is a delicate one. The UN Secretary-General, who is well aware of the Chadian problem, cannot be seen to interfere, though he could be invited to take an initiative.

The UN has already produced a report in Chad's economic needs, and it would be well placed to direct a major economic relief operation, with administrative support that would be considered disinterested. Furthermore, if the peace-keeping exercise is proving costly and futile, the OAU and the UN could arrange to co-operate. To achieve a UN presence in Chad, on a substantial and political level, requires an initiative by the OAU or a highly influential OAU state, though. At which point attention focuses on Nigeria.

U.S. ALLEGATIONS DISMISSED BY MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Socialist Ethiopia yesterday dismissed as "absurd and mischievous" allegations by an official of the present United States Administration that the Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Socialist Ethiopia were a threat to the Gulf.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the allegations constitute an attempt to cover U.S. sinister designs of domination and exploitation of the resources of the countries of the region.

Describing the allegations as a gross misrepresentation of the treaty of friendship and co-operation between Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Socialist Ethiopia, the spokesman noted that the United States had often been making too much of a confused noise with regard to all positive moves by countries which consistently refuse to stoop to its domination.

"Countries which choose a path of development that is not in accord with the imperialistic interests of the United States are often being branded as terrorists, while the whole world

knows that it is the United States that perpetrates such criminal acts of which it accuses others," the spokesman said.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that peace-loving peoples the world over know very well that, in its own growing isolation and accumulated sense of guilt which compels it to run rabidly from one corner of the globe to the other, U.S. imperialism is increasingly resorting to finding pretexts and scapegoats with the view to exacerbating tensions and fomenting troubles.

Referring to recent history of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of peoples from Indo-China to the Caribbean, the spokesman said that this amply testifies to the fact that "it is United States of America which has an impeccable record of brutal oppression and direct and indirect invasion of sovereign states.

"The heroic peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, the People's of Palestine, Cuba, Chile, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Grenada, the Dominican Republic among others, and those still struggling today for freedom and hu-

man dignity in Southern Africa, are a living testimony to the U.S. policy of intervention, domination and destabilisation." "All governments which refuse to submit to its diktat become targets of malicious propaganda campaigns and threats as overtly demonstrated in the latest outbursts of an official of the Reagan Administration."

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs affirmed that despite the clamours of imperialist and their cohorts, Revolutionary Ethiopia will continue to stand alongside the forces of peace and progress which will act as a bulwark against U.S. war-mongering.

The spokesman noted that international imperialism, spearheaded by the U.S. is much diligently at work both on land and on the high seas with the view to translating into deeds its own bizarre vision and global strategy-namely, making the world subservient to its total domination.

"It is this illusion which drives U.S. imperialism to engage in the mischief of blackmail and smear campaigns against peace-loving nations with the view to covering up its own reprehensible action," said the spokesman.

The spokesman said the fact that the United States is desperately engaged in building military bases and stationing pre-positioned forces everywhere is ample evidence of its own subversive and interventionist policy, which cannot be attributed to others. "It is the government of the United States which has often been shipping invading troops and sophisticated weapons to all corners of the globe with the express purpose of maintaining in

power oppressive regimes and suppressing liberation movements that struggle for social justice and equality.

"The numerous provocative manoeuvres it has been carrying out from time to time in collaboration with reactionary and conservative regimes which have unabashedly betrayed the legitimate aspirations of their own peoples, are a clear manifestation of the sinister objectives of the Reagan administration. Its penchant for suppression of the struggle for peace and justice everywhere also reflect that it thrives on human misery and amasses wealth out of the horrors of war and conflict," the spokesman said.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasised that the futile exercises such as the one to which the current U.S. administration has now reverted to are only attempts to deceive world public opinion with regard to intensified preparations for war which has been amply demonstrated by its proposed military expenditures for 1983.

The spokesman further noted that the massive support the Reagan administration renders to the most brutal regimes throughout the world against the interests of the broad masses are also a clear evidence of its bellicosity and disregard for the accepted norms of international behaviour.

"A cursory glance at history would have shown the Reagan administration that no one individual or the few dictators and oligarchies to which the US usually clings to, as opposed to the broad masses, had ever come out victorious by going against the march of history. US imperialism must accept

the sole responsibility for the heightened tension in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia. It is also common knowledge today that what frightens US imperialism most is the genuine struggle of peoples for peace, freedom and cooperation among nations," the spokesman said.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman further said that the peace-loving peoples of Africa and the Gulf very well know that the threat to their security comes not from Ethiopia, Libya and Democratic Yemen but from the Reagan administration, which out of distrust of the Arab peoples, has signed strategic alliance with the Zionist entity and strategic consensus with its surrogates in the region. Its strategic

alliance with the terrorist and apartheid regime of Pretoria, a heinous regime castigated by the whole of mankind, is yet another manifestation of its underclared war on the peoples of Africa in particular and its utter defiance of international public opinion in general.

"Humanity has learnt enough from its bitter experience of two calamitous wars and can no more have tolerance for lies and the stale pretexts of preparations for yet another catastrophe by sabre-rattling imperialists. In spite of the clamours of imperialists and their cohorts, Revolutionary Ethiopia will continue to stand alongside the forces of peace and progress which will act as a bulwark against US war-mongering," the spokesman concluded.

CSO: 4700/880

SIGNIFICANCE OF RED STAR CAMPAIGN UNDERLINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] The high-level historic meeting on the Red Star multi-faceted Revolutionary Development Campaign in Eritrea region was held in Asmara two weeks ago. At the end of the meeting, the participants adopted a seven-point Asmara Manifesto in which, among other things, they expressed the readiness and determination of the broad masses of Ethiopia to intensify the struggle to realize the lofty objectives of the Red Star Revolutionary Development Campaign.

Addressing the nation at the opening session of the historic meeting in which a total of 1,205 participants took part, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam underlined: "the multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea region encompasses all aspects of political, social and economic life." The Revolutionary Leader pointed out that the goal is to "restore normally to the region, rebuild vital infrastructure destroyed by the secessionists, organize, politicize and arm the working class and generally build a socialist order in the region."

Ever since it assumed the historic leadership, the Revolutionary Government has made every effort to peacefully solve the problem in Eritrea region. True to their reactionary stand, however, the secessionists persistently rejected the peace proposals forwarded by the Revolutionary Government and continued to make futile efforts to arrest the popular struggle by destroying socio-economic facilities in the region.

It is quite in order at this juncture to highlight some of the points contained in the seven-joint Asmara Manifesto adopted at the end of the High-Level Meeting. The Asmara Manifesto was drafted by a committee set up during the course of the meeting. The Manifesto expressed the readiness and determination of the broad masses of Ethiopia to implement the Red Star Reconstruction Programme and mobilize forces in the total and final obliteration of remaining secessionist pockets. Moreover, the Manifesto called on Ethiopian nationals living abroad as refugees on account of the secessionist problem to take advantage of government amnesty to return and resume normal life. It vigorously denounced imperialist and reactionary involvement in the secessionist movement and warned hostile forces to stop forthwith support for the traitorous bandit gangs. The

manifesto also called on the forces of progress to continue providing due support to Revolutionary Ethiopia in its struggle against reactionaries.

Since the end of the high-level meeting and the issuance of the Asmara Manifesto, the broad masses of Ethiopia have expressed their firm support to the seven-point Manifesto adopted by the participants of the Meeting and have vowed to make every sacrifice to the success of the Campaign.

In connection with the Asmara Manifesto and the launching of the Red Star multi-faceted Revolutionary Development Campaign our reporter conducted an interview with Comrade Mengistu Tessema, Chairman of Higher 14 Urban Dwellers' Association. The interviewee said the "Red Star campaign is both timely and necessary because it would give lasting solution to the problem in Eritrea region." "In the last twenty years or so," he said, "the secessionist bandits were engaged in destructive activities as a result of which bridges, schools, hospitals and other social institutions were destroyed and many people were ruthlessly killed by the separatists."

Comrade Mengistu said that viewed from the objectives of the National Revolutionary Development Programme that Ethiopia is presently engaged in the Red Star Campaign is quite indispensable. The success of the reconstruction programme, of course, depends on the active involvement of the masses in the Campaign. In this revolutionary venture the role of mass organization is quite considerable. Mass organizations are entrusted with the task of mobilizing the masses in support of the Red Star Development Campaign, he added.

The high-level meeting in Asmara, Comrade Mengistu noted, was both educational and informative. He said that in the course of the meeting the true history of Ethiopia has been extensively dwelt upon.

With regard to the Asmara Manifesto, he said that since the document has been adopted by representatives of the entire people of Ethiopia, it is the voice of the broad masses of the country. The inhabitants in the various administrative regions have unequivocally expressed their resolute support to the Manifesto and the Red Star Campaign.

CSO: 4700/880

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Comrade Laslo Ballai, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left for home yesterday after concluding a five-day visit here and talks on strengthening relations between the Hungarian Worker's Party and COPWE.

Comrade Ballai said on departure that his talks with COPWE officials were fruitful and would help the two organisations to forge close links and exchange relevant experiences.

Comrade Ballai said that the briefings given him during his working visit had enabled him to observe closely the commitment of the Ethiopian broad masses to the cause of the revolution.

On Monday Comrade Ballai was received by Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee member

and COPWE Executive Committee member, who briefed him on the activities of COPWE.

Comrade Berhanu explained to the Hungarian Party official the co-operation which COPWE is forging with the communist parties of socialist countries and the efforts it is exerting to spread the ideology of Marxism-Leninism among the broad masses of Ethiopia.

During the talks, Comrade Berhanu paid tribute to the continued support of the Hungarian Workers' Party and people to the broad masses of Socialist Ethiopia.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Habte-Mariam Seyoum, Deputy Head of COPWE's Foreign Affairs Department, and Comrade Elek Toth, Ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Socialist Ethiopia.

FORMER SECESSIONISTS SAID TO RESUME NORMAL LIVES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

ASMARA (ENA) — It was disclosed here Sunday that upwards of 800 former secessionist bandits have resumed normal life after being given requisite ideological orientation since last month alone.

The same source said upwards of 8000 former separatist operatives have sought and been given amnesty since the Second Revolutionary Liberation Army swung its guns to the North against the separatist movement in the latter half of 1978.

The source also said the number of former separatist activists taking advantage of the Revolutionary Government's magnanimous amnesty proclamation has been steadily rising following the historic declaration of the Asmara Manifesto and the concomitant Red Star Revolutionary Development Campaign in Eritrea region.

Three of the thousands of former members of one or the other separatist group said on a TV panel Saturday evening that the declaration of the Red Star Campaign was not only a vindication of the bankruptcy of the claims made by the separatist movement but also a process which frees

the broad masses in the region and former operatives who unconsciously fell into ruthlessly misleading propaganda traps.

The three interviewees were former EPLF members: Gila Frezgi, Te wolde Tesfaye and Gennet Tekae, all of whom are presently at the transit shelter here. They all professed to the

The three interviewees were former EPLF members: Gila Frezgi, Te wolde Tesfaye and Gennet Tekae, all of whom are presently at the transit shelter here. They all professed to the fact that although they had long realized their mistakes they were constrained from responding to the amnesty call on account of the constant atmosphere of fear and distrust which clouds the day-to-day life of the bandit chapters.

Gila Frezgi, who spent seven years in the bush, said that the image of the Ethiopian Revolution is so distorted by the secessionist propaganda that he was surprised to find a completely different picture on surrender.

He disclosed that the position of the anti-unity forces has become so precarious and unstable that the ring-lead-

ers have started killing progressive elements within them on various pretexts. He disclosed the names of individuals who were gunned down by EPLF leaders.

Gila also noted that the killings and repression have become so unbearable that a large number of recruits are looking for means to return to the revolutionary camp. He said that the bandits have not only lost support but also face serious scarcity of food and other essential commodities.

Tewolde Tesfaye, a five-year bandit in EPLF ranks, disclosed that the gang is recruiting youngsters for forays against revolutionary liberation army units.

Tewolde said that news about the lot of volunteer returnees was falsified and stated that he was unprepared for the care and attention given at the shelter here. He said he had been looking for a means of escape ever since he realized the anti-people stance of the bandits.

Gennet Tekae confessed that after having worked for over four years with the so-called EPLF, she realized that their mission was wanton killing

of innocent people.

She disclosed that EPLF field operatives engage in ruthless repression in order that the recruits would remain ignorant of their luxurious and comfortable life style in foreign countries.

Gennet also remarked that the bandits now feel so bankrupt that they are resorting to killings against each other, false accusations while all their meetings are significantly highlighted by fear and doubt.

She vehemently condemned the atrocities of the bandits against expectant mothers in particular.

She appealed to all those still in the separatist camp to avail themselves of this opportune moment to expose the self-styled leaders and give themselves up to the proper authorities.

The returnees are settled in transit shelters while they are attending regular literacy classes as well as the political school. A reading centre and sports facilities are also available.

The returnees, who said they were greatly impressed with the care they are being given, pledged to redress all their misdeeds against the Motherland.

RRC PROVIDES AID TO DISASTER VICTIMS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

MASSAWA (ENA) — The provincial branch office of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) in the Red Sea province of Eritrea region, reports that 2,594 people affected by natural and man made disasters are under its care.

Comrade Assefa Tegegn, RRC Representative in the province said that food, clothing, and medical services are being provided to inmates who are rehabilitated in shelters opened here and in Dahlak and Gindae.

According to Comrade Assefa, there are six shelters in Massawa alone, where 523 children are being taken

care of. He said that four to eight-year-old children numbering in thousands were seriously affected when secessionists caused destruction in the port town. The children are at present under the protection and care of RRC.

RRC is conducting studies on the extent of the number of the people whose lives were disrupted by secessionist caused problems in the area while efforts are underway to help victims resume normal life. Food for work programme is one of the means RRC is using to gainfully employ people in the port town.

CSO: 4700/880

CATTLE BREEDERS GIVEN VETERINARY COURSE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

HARAR (ENA) — Thirty cattle breeders received certificates Saturday upon completion of a 45-day basic veterinary course in Jijiga town of Gursum province in Hararghe region.

The trainees, who were drawn from *kebele* peasants and cattle breeders' associations, received their certificates from Comrade Yohannis Himecha, the assistant administrator of Gursum province, and Comrade Worku Gebre-Medhin, the Manager of the Jijiga Livestock Resources Development Project.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Yohannis said that the efforts

exerted by the Jijiga Livestock Resources Development Project to expand and modernize vocational cattle breeding are beginning to bear fruit.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Worku and Comrade Dr. Melaku Tegegn, head of the Project's Veterinary Section, disclosed that the Project had inoculated and treated 950,485 heads of livestock during the last three years.

They also revealed that 33,000 square kms of rangeland have been developed in three provinces.

It was noted further that 203 kms of rural roads and various other facilities have been built in the area and put at the service of the cattle breeders.

EFFORTS MOUNTED TO PROMOTE TOURISM

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — Concerted preparatory measures are being taken to Promote the tourist industry since the policy statement was issued over a year ago. Such preparatory measures include the purchase order for 24 transport vehicles training of capable tourist guides and the refurbishing of historical places and the renovation of luxury hotels to serve visiting tourists, a spokesman of the National Tour Operation (NTO) said in a recent interview.

Speaking about policy statement, the spokesman revealed that besides making clear that Socialist Ethiopia is open to tourists it also points out that anybody from any part of the world may visit the country without any restriction.

During the peak seasons, September to May, tourists come to Ethiopia from all over the world. With the natural beauty and cultural and historical heritage it is endowed, coupled with the hospitality of its people, Ethiopia has no problem in tourist attraction, the spokesman added. However,

the spokesman continued, further efforts should be exerted to meet the necessary preconditions for a bigger tourist income such as infrastructure and transportation facilities and hotel services must be fulfilled.

Untapped Resources

Regarding the nature of tourists that visit Ethiopia, the spokesman revealed that in most cases, they are intellectuals who want to study the culture and history of the Ethiopian people in depth. Accordingly, every possible care is made in the training of tourist guides well-versed in the history and culture of the people in addition to the objective conditions of the country. This enables to provide the visiting tourists with the necessary information in the area of their interest. The spokesman noted that a larger percentage of the tourists coming to Ethiopia are mostly French and German nationals, largely interested in the study of the Rift Valley regions.

The historical sites and the scenic beauty that are the main tourist attraction, the spokesman said that the

churches of Lalibela are ranked among the top. He stated that the rock-hewn churches of Lalibela are among the wonders of the world with their own unique characteristics. The Omo region is also showing a fast growth in tourist attraction. The wildlife found in their natural habitat is an additional attraction, according to the spokesman. The same is true about the way of life of the diverse nationalities in the country with their own unique characteristics.

With all this untapped resources and the due attention given to this sector of the economy by the Revolutionary Government, it is believed that tourist industry will show rapid growth and thereby play its proper role in the national economy, the spokesman reiterated. Finally, he outlined the economic advantages to be drawn from the expansion of the tourist industry by way of providing all the necessary facilities for visitors both from abroad as well as in-tourists, and stressed that government as well as mass organizations should contribute towards this end.

CSO: 4700/880

GOFFA PROVINCE SAID TO MAKE PROGRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

ARBA MINCH (ENA) — Outstanding achievements have been scored in Goffa Province, Gamo Goffa Region, since the upsurge of the revolution.

A significant increment has been particularly registered in school census, number of elementary schools having risen from 11 to 55. While there was only one junior elementary school prior to the revolution, today there are three junior and one secondary schools. Student enrolment has shown a marked rise from 3,000 to 21,862.

As regards health services, number of clinics has increased from five to 13 and health centres from one to two. Meanwhile, a malaria eradication sub-centre set up in the Province two years ago is rendering valuable service

to the masses in the Province properly protecting them from the scourge of the debilitating diseases.

Road transport was at a very rudimentary level prior to the upsurge of the revolution. Today significant achievements have also been scored in this field with the construction by the Revolutionary Government of a number of road projects.

A 142-km road linking Wollaita Soddo with Yelesawla has been built at a cost of 26.7 million Birr. A 260-km road linking the Province with Arba Minch through Wollaita Soddo and a 167-km shortcut route joining Yelesawla with Arba Minch through Geresse Kemba and Geleta are presently under construction, according to reports.

CSO: 4700/880

SEMINAR FOR SETTING UP OF CONTROL COMMITTEES OPENS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — A three-day seminar to finalise preliminary preparations on the establishment of working people's control committees in the capital began here yesterday at the National Theatre.

The study panel brings together over 1,500 representatives of various organizations to examine the specific responsibility of pertinent authorities engaged in financial, administrative and public property areas. The participants are being briefed on shortcomings prevailing in various sectors, factors which provide fertile territory for corruption and other abuses and the intensification of the Campaign against such social evils.

Declaring the session open, Comrade Lemma Gutema, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Addis Ababa region, said that the broad masses should at first of all be aware of the fact that the

Campaign is for the cause and interest of the people. He reiterated that the massive undertaking was ideal in enriching the material and spiritual resources of the working people.

Comrade Lemma stressed that control is not limited to the exposure and punishment of the corrupt but the protection of public property and national wealth against waste and misuse.

He called for the active and full participation of the people to ensure the success of the Campaign and emphasised the role of responsible and competent personnel in this undertaking.

Earlier, Comrade Girma Zewge, Head of Addis Ababa COPWE Discipline and Control Committee said that the judicious and proper utilization of government and public property is a prerequisite.

The seminar participants later, discussed a paper on the collection of government tax in Addis Ababa.

In the afternoon discussions were held on financial and public property administration, the financial perspectives in mass organizations and the proper handling and use of public property. The seminar participants are to take up various other issues of topical relevance during the next two days.

CSO: 4700/880

WORK UNDERWAY TO PRODUCE ANTIBODIES AGAINST LEPROSY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Feb 82 p 8

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — Research work is currently underway at the Armauer Hansen Research Institute (AHRI) here in a bid to produce monoclonal antibodies against leprosy germs by using the 'hybridoma technology'.

This was disclosed here yesterday by Dr. Ayele Belehun, Director of AHRI. Dr. Ayele described the hybridoma technology as a very expensive one and said that there are four laboratories in the world including AHRI that are involved in this type of research activity. The research at AHRI has been going on for some 18 months now and the preliminary results are considered to be encouraging.

The director related that the hybridoma technology is based on fusing cells to generate hybrid cells capable of producing specific antibodies against components of any infectious organism including the leprosy germ. Dr. David P. Hamber is the person doing the research in this particular field.

Other research activities are being conducted at the institute. One of these researches is in the area of mechanisms of tissue damage (nerve damage) in leprosy. This research work is being done by Dr. R.N. Mahana of Tanzania, who is a clinical immunologist. Dr. Per Olcen, a Swedish clinical bacteriologist is engaged in research work on early detection of leprosy using urine. Dr. Abebe Haregeweyn is carrying on investigation work on the defect in leprosy.

On February 12 AHRI organized an Armauer Hansen Memorial Symposium at the Faculty of Medicine of Addis Ababa University located at the Black Lion Hospital, to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the death of Dr. Gerhard Henrik Armauer Hansen, the Norwegian physician and discoverer of the leprosy bacillus in 1873. The Armauer Hansen Memorial Symposium and the Associated Armauer Hansen Memorial Lecture was introduced this year to bring new ideas and accelerate the research activities of AHRI in the field of leprosy.

The event was highlighted by a series of lectures having direct relevance with the work of the institute. The speakers included Dr. Ayele Belehun (Antibodies in Infection), Prof. Morten Harboe (The Work and Concepts of Armauer Hansen: How do they stand today?) Per Olcen (Antibodies in bacterial infections with special emphasis on bacterial meningitis), Dr. D. Hamher (Beneficial aspects of cancer cells — Hybridoma technology) and Morten Harboe — The significance of antibodies against *Mycobacterium leprae* in leprosy and in experimental models of the disease.

According to Dr. Ayele an established scientists is to be invited every year to deliver the memorial lecture on February 12, marking Dr. Hansen's death who passed away on this same date in 1912. A film entitled "Armauer Hansen, the discoverer of the leprosy bacillus" was shown at the end of the event.

CSO: 4700/880

ASMARA MANIFESTO BEGINS TO BEAR FRUIT, SAYS SERTO ADER

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Serto Ader, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, focuses attention in its latest issue on the large number of compatriots who had joined the revolutionary camp in Eritrea region availing themselves of the wide opportunities provided by the Multi-Faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign in the region.

This attests to the importance of the High-Level Congress held in connection with the launching of the Red Star Campaign in the region recently and to the fact that the Asmara Manifesto is beginning to bear fruit, *Serto Ader* declared in its editorial of Thursday issue.

The weekly organ of the COPWE Central Committee went on to state that the country welcomes with open arms those who wish to follow the path of peace and are interested in advancing the revolutionary objectives by standing alongside the broad masses.

On the other hand those who persist in the futile attempt to undermine the Revolution have opted for war instead of peace and for destruction instead of construction and would be dealt with accordingly, the paper said.

The paper added that the revolutionary struggle which is being spearheaded by the sacrifices of the Revolutionary Army has the full support of the broad masses. That it will forever be a cornerstone of victory cannot be gainsaid, the paper declared.

The paper emphasised that a large number of compatriots had responded to the amnesty offer of the Revolutionary Government and, after joining the revolutionary camp, were today not only benefiting from the Revolution but also making effective contributions to the reconstruction endeavour.

Serto Ader has also published interviews with four returnees who had been misled by the secessionist elements in Eritrea. The returnees explain the decisiveness and magnanimity of the Revolution by giving first hand account of their personal experiences.

In another article in the same issue *Serto Ader* notes that the necessary steps are being taken to lay down the structure of the working people's con-

trol committees in the fight against corruption and the broad masses, the paper said, are properly looking after the upkeep of their financial and material resources through their control committees and are promoting the development endeavours by increasing productivity.

Allied with this, the working people ceaselessly follow the task of foiling the sinister attempts of the class enemies who seek to undermine the control committees. Fighting adverse propaganda is part of the struggle against these anti-social elements, the paper further said.

CSO: 4700/880

EMPLOYMENT SECURED FOR 800 VOLUNTEER RETURNEES IN ASMARA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Pledge To Serve Revolution

ASMARA (ENA) — As part of the social aspect of the Red Star Campaign, 800 volunteer returnees who responded to the Revolutionary Government's amnesty were gainfully employed last month in various establishments.

Comrade Assefa Bersu-Fekad, Head of the Labour and Social Affairs Task-Force of the Campaign, said that this was part of the massive effort underway to help those affected by the destructive activities of separatists resume normal life.

Comrade Assefa said that although the returnees were discouraged with the discredited propaganda of anti-unity elements to give themselves up, the reception given them on surrender and the efforts underway to rehabilitate repentants have belied the false allegations.

According to Comrade Assefa, 100 more returnees are soon to join their families on completion of the orientation classes they are following at transit shelters.

It was learnt that returnees who were earlier given the choice to go back to school or to work are now

taking full advantage of the opportunities afforded them.

Returnees who benefited from the the amnesty given by the Revolutionary Government have affirmed here their readiness to make every contribution demanded of them to serve the revolution against which they had stood in the past owing to misguided propaganda of the secessionist bandits in Eritrea region.

Tesfa-Mariam Woldu, one of those who benefited from the amnesty call and presently employed at the Packing Materials and Silicate Factory in Asmara said he is very much pleased to have been given the opportunity to participate in the national reconstruction endeavour.

Tesfa-Mariam, who joined the revolutionary camp having realized the anti-people stance of the secessionists during his stay with the bandit group for six years pointed out that despite the various machinations and black-mails the secessionist gangs used to dissuade misled people from joining the revolutionary camp, the Ethiopian masses and the Revolutionary Government have liberated even the bandits themselves through the amnesty offer.

Abraham Tewolde another ex-member of the secessionist bandit group, who has bled the revolution, and the Motherland for two years expressed regret for his past misdeeds and pledged to do everything within his capacity towards strengthening and consolidating the revolution.

He said the fact that he was given the opportunity to join his previous post of employment at the Ethiopian Household and Furniture Enterprise attest to the Revolutionary Government's interest in the wellbeing of the people.

Asegedech Abraha, who was coerced by the secessionists to join their ranks, has served the group for two and half years. She is now employed and is following evening class after having been provided with due care and political orientation lessons at the temporary shelter in Asmara.

Asegedech described the bandits as confused elements whose deeds contradict their words and vowed to exert every effort to contribute her share to the success of the Multifaceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea region. She said she is convinced that the Red Star Campaign would provided a lasting solution to the problem in Eritrea region.

Similar expression of satisfaction for the appropriate care they were given by the Revolutionary Government and pledges to contribute to the progress of the revolution were voiced by Tewodros Menelik and Benyam Tsegaye, at present attending 11th and 10th grades at the Red Sea Secondary School in Asmara, and Rishan Maikale, presently working for the regional branch office of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

CSO: 4700/880

REMAND HOME FOR BOYS EDUCATES INMATES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Feb 82 p 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — The Training School and Remand Home for juvenile delinquents (for boys) is no more a place of detention and torture but a training and correction centre enabling inmates to become useful and productive citizens.

Comrade Girma Zelleke, the school's superintendent, said the home has one of the best training facilities where the boys are made to acquire vocational skills in metal and wood-work, plumbing, tailoring, sculpturing and painting. He said the boys spend the afternoons doing vocational work in the various shops while they devote the mornings to academic classes, running grade to six.

According to the superintendent, the home has a capacity for 300 boys but at present it has 120 boys aged 9 to 15 years. Comrade Girma said the juvenile delinquents come from all parts of the country including Addis Ababa. Around 95 per cent of the delinquents are charged for theft while the remaining 5 per cent are detained for such offenses as rape, murder or

attempt to murder. The sentences passed on the juvenile delinquents range from one to five years.

The superintendent said the juvenile delinquents are given humane treatment and corrective measures by way of inculcating in them proper discipline and make them work. Comrade Girma related that in pre-revolutionary days the boys were kept chained and even flogged, which is no more practised nowadays. He said that is why we are at present concentrating on vocational training and other social-oriented activities in order to prepare the boys for a better future. He said reduction in terms will be awarded to those boys developing good behaviour and those with families could be freed on this same ground. On week-ends and public holidays the boys are allowed to rejoin their families.

The home has spacious land for the boys to work and play. The home has a clinic and recreational facilities for foot-ball, volley-ball, other out-door and in-door games and a reading room

attached to the six-room school. The boys also watch on the television and can listen to the radio during their spare time.

Comrade Girma referred to some of the improvements going on at the school. He said the government has allocated a sum of 80,000 Birr for improving and raising the productivity of the various workshops and for setting up a poultry farm. This includes the purchase of additional machinery and raw materials for the workshops. A certain part of the money will be used for improving the recreational facilities at the home.

The superintendent said the workshops for leather and woodwork and the vegetable garden, also run by the boys, are showing good results. He said income generated from these and other sources will be used to supplement the running costs of the home. There are 10 teachers and 70 other employees serving in the training school and remand home for boys, the superintendent said.

CSO: 4700/880

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL MUSEUM NEARS COMPLETION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Feb 82 p 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — The construction of the new National Museum is expected to be completed and start operation towards the beginning of 1975 E.C. The new Museum complex will display results of paleontological, archaeological and ethnographical studies.

According to Comrade Tadesse Terfa, Head of the Centre for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage within the Ministry of Culture, new laboratory and store are also under construction within the premises of the National Museum.

The Paleontological Section will display results of studies carried out in Omo, Melka Kunture and other sites while the Archaeology Section will display antiquities of pre-Axumite and

Axumite period. The Ethnographical Section will house the material culture of the various nationalities in Ethiopia, in addition to traditional utensils, garments and other artifacts. The Art Gallery will consist of varieties of traditional paintings, Comrade Tadesse said.

He added that UNESCO experts, along with their Ethiopian counterparts, are carrying out archaeological and paleontological studies at different localities in the country.

Noting the rich cultural heritage of Ethiopia, he said that the Centre for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage is engaged in the mobilisation of human and material resources to excavate and conserve the cultural heritage of the people.

CSO: 4700/880

ABBATOIR SURPASSES TARGET PRODUCTION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Feb 82 p 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — The Addis Ababa Abattoirs has surpassed its target income by 700,000 Birr and reduced expenditure by 100,000 Birr during the past six months, according to Comrade Teklu Woldegiorgis, general manager of the organization.

In an interview with *The Ethiopian Herald* last Wednesday, the general manager explained that the estimated income target has swelled from 2.1 million Birr to 2.8 million Birr while the expenditure has slumped down from the estimated 1.8 million Birr to 1.7 million Birr. As the Addis Ababa Abattoirs is a service rendering organization, it has slaughtered 122,538 cows, oxen, pigs, goats and sheep, he added. The organization charges 18 Birr for a cow or ox, 15 Birr for a pig and 2.20 Birr for a goat or sheep, it was learned.

Besides giving slaughtering services, Comrade Teklu went on, the organization extracts a variety of by-products from the slaughtered animals. Tallow, glue, bone-meal, blood-meal, swisher

hair tails, horn-hoof meal and fertilizers are manufactured in the organization.

During the past six months, the organization exceeded the set target of 619,570 kgms of these products by producing 626,468 kgms, according to the general manager. In debonning too, he pointed out, the target has been surpassed by 173,716 kgms.

The organization is also experimenting on lubricants which can be exported. The construction of meal-store house glue production unit and offices is underway, according to Comrade Teklu. The erection of skins and hides drying houses near Kaliti will be completed after a month, he revealed.

The organization has also a plan to move to a more suitable place in the near future. Since the current location is not hygienically suitable to the residents of the capital, the organization has submitted its extensive study on how to construct a model abattoir, the general manager disclosed.

CO-OPS PRODUCE 14,710 QUINTALS OF GRAIN

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Feb 82 p 8

[Text]

NEKEMTE (ENA) — Peasants' producers' co-operatives in Wollega region have produced 14,710 quintals of grain and other cereals from 1,681 hectares in the last crop year.

Disclosing this, the peasants' association and co-operative organisation branch of the Ministry of Agriculture in the region revealed that the producers' co-operatives plan to till during the crop year a total of 1,787 hectares.

Altogether there are seven legalized and 69 fledgling peasants producers' co-operatives in Wollega region. Of the legalized co-operatives five are at the *Wolba* and two are at the *Malba* level.

Possessing a membership of 1,049, the co-operatives are reported to have

128,882 Birr capital formed through registration fees and production income.

In view of its keen interest in raising the productivity of the co-operatives, the government has assigned technical staff to each of them to assist them in matters of planning and organisation.

As part of the effort to up-grade the skills of the members, 234 peasants have in the past been given training in management and accounting.

This year the government presented token prizes to three of the peasants producers' co-operatives in the region to encourage socialist emulation.

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WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Dereje Balcha in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

The Amharic daily, *Addis Zemen*, commenting editorially on the 45th anniversary of Martyrs' Day, said the occasion reminds us of the hardships the Ethiopian people had to endure in the struggle for genuine independence. That day is the symbol of real of the Ethiopian masses for the preservation of their independence and the determination to die for this cause rather than giving in to foreign subjugation, the paper stressed.

Zemen reminded that on the commemoration of the 45th anniversary of Martyrs' Day, the Ethiopian masses feel the responsibility they bear to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland, and are aware of the fact that they have to prepare themselves for sacrifices much more heavier than that of our forebears. At this juncture, the daily pointed out the historic anti-colonialist struggle of Ethiopian heroes in the past, and noted that it is with this in the background that we confidently

say the Ethiopian broad masses cherish their independence more than anything else.

It further noted the fact that enemies of the Ethiopian masses are not willing to learn from this shining history is to be discerned from the objective conditions at present. The paper recalled Comrade Chairman Mengistu's speech in which the revolutionary leader asserted that in case anti-people elements threaten the unity and territorial integrity of the nation, there is no doubt that all the 32 million citizens of the nation would come to the forefront in defence of the Motherland. *Zemen* stressed that except for the difference in time, there is no difference in the cause our heroic forebears fought 45 years ago and that the present generation is fighting under the motto "Revolutionary Motherland or Death!"

Unreserved Participation

An article carried by *Serto Ader*, organ of the Central Committee of

the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) highlighted the need for the participation of the masses to realize the objectives of the Red Star Campaign. The article stated that everybody wants to live in peace. And this is guaranteed when there is total peace which is achieved through the unreserved participation of every citizen in the pursuit for peace and security.

It is with this in view, *Serto Ader* reiterated, that the Ethiopian masses, in all fields of endeavour have pledged to fight to the last so that the objectives of the Red Star Campaign shall bear fruit. The organ of the CC of COPWE further stated that although all genuine citizens should equally contribute towards this end, those directly engaged with the work in the various specific areas of the Campaign bear much more responsibility. They are expected to exploit their creative abilities and thereby meet the demands of the Campaign in their fields of specialization.

The paper outlined the contributions expected of the working masses in all fields and reminded that the practical contribution to be made in this direction means the realization of the decisions reached by the Revolutionary Government and COPWE to speed up the efforts being exerted for the reigning of genuine equality and progress in Eritrea region. This in turn means making Ethiopia a nation wherein the unity and prosperity of the working people shall prevail, the article concluded.

Protracted Struggle

The three weekly papers, that is the Oromo language *Berissa*, the Arabic language *Al-Alem* and the Amharic *Yezareitu Ethiopia* focused their editorials on the growing popular uprising in Somalia directed against the dictatorial rule of Mohamed Siad Barre. *Berissa* noted that history asserts that oppressed people pay every sacrifice in the struggle to do away with oppression and exploitation and thereby live in conditions of genuine equality and justice. The paper further pointed out that having failed to comprehend this fact, the Barre regime has kept on intensifying its repression and this has exhausted the patience of the Somalia masses.

Berissa outlined the various anti-people strategies employed by the Siad Barre dictatorial regime to extend its despotic rule. In this regard, the Oromo language weekly stressed that by way of providing military bases for US imperialism and thereby creating conducive conditions for the latter's subversive activities in the region, Siad Barre has proved that he is the real servant of US imperialism. The paper further noted that in a futile efforts to realize his expansionist policy, Barre has disregarded the policy of good neighbourliness and thereby weakened the national economy of Somalia by way of spending more money for arms.

Berissa stated that the summation of all this has fermented popular uprising, and a large number of high ranking officials of the country have left

their country in opposition to Barre's dictatorial rule. The paper also highlighted the role the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) is playing in liberating the Somalia masses from the repressive rule of the despot, and added that it will not be long before the oppressed masses of Somalia will take their destiny into their own hands.

Final Doom

Yezareitu, on its part, outlined the existing conditions in Somalia in which it noted that whereas a handful of the members of the ruling class lead a superfluous life, the masses of the population in Somalia are living in abject poverty and destitution. The Amharic weekly further stated that in his effort to realize his expansionist dream of "Greater Somalia", Siad Barre has caused the death of a large number of the sons and daughters of Somalia, and this has added momentum to the wrath of the masses of that country.

As regards the economic conditions in Somalia, *Yezareitu* pointed out that although it is among the least developed countries of the world, much of the national economy of Somalia is

directed towards realizing the expansionist policy and this has increased the magnitude of discontent among the masses. The weekly reiterated that world imperialism and their forces of reaction do not learn from their mistakes. Hence, their final doom is inevitable, and the despotic Siad Barre regime cannot escape this fate.

The Arabic language weekly, *Al-Alem*, also pointed out the escalating opposition of the masses of Somalia against that agent of imperialism. In this connection, the paper noted that the opposition of the Somalia masses against the puppet Mogadisho regime has taken a new turn over the past few days. The paper highlighted the recent killings of 14 officers and 9 non-commissioned officers and the subsequent workers' strikes in the port of Berbera and the death and wounding of 82 and 105 respectively in the resulting clashes. *Al-Alem* noted that these series of executions have come as a result of the successful raids of SSDF which is fighting to overthrow the despotic Siad Barre regime that has sold out the sovereignty of Somalia to international imperialism.

RELEASE STRESSES NEED FOR CROP PROTECTION SERVICES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — "Pests which include insects, pathogens, weeds, rodents, harmful birds, etc., have been among the natural hazards that man has faced in his struggle to feed and clothe himself since he started cultivating plants. Statistical figures on average crop losses due to pests through centuries have been in the magnitude of one-third to one-half of the total crop production," according to a release issued by the Research and Advisory Department of the Ministry of State Farms Development.

The release said that in the medieval times, a rough rule of thumb said that of every three grains that were produced, one was lost to pests, one was for next year's seed, leaving one to eat. Although nowadays the fraction to be set aside for seed from the high yield of modern crop is negligible, the portion lost to pests on the other hand to one's dismay has not decreased. Recent reports indicate that average world crop losses, i.e., pre and post harvest losses, due to pests to be 48%. In Ethiopia crop losses due to the various pests have not been measured with

certainty. However, from available evidences, the losses undoubtedly, if not more, are believed to be as high as the world average, the release stated.

"Realizing the important role that good pest management plays in preventing and/or minimizing this high crop losses due to the various pests, a crop protection section has been incorporated in the Research and Advisory Department of the Ministry of State Farm Development."

The section at the present is composed of four sub-sections, namely the Entomology Sub-Section, Plant Pathology Sub-Section, Herbology Sub-Section, and Pesticide Application Technique Sub-Section. In addition, the section also has an aerial spray and distribution of crop protection effects coordination office.

The main activities of the section include: surveying, identifying and documenting the prevalent pest problems in state farms; conducting practical and developmental researches to find effective control measures against the most prevalent and economical insect pests, diseases, weeds, rodents, ect., training state farm crop protec-

tion supervisors and field technicians on proper pest management. Preparing and issuing to state farm crop protection officers, technical manuals and guidelines on crop protection activities; giving appropriate recommendations on pest control measures, handling pesticides, minimum safety periods after pesticide applications etc., compiling information on pest movement, outbreaks, level of injury, etc., through periodical visits of the various state farms and from reports of field crop protection technicians; advising state farms and when necessary supervising the same so that injurious insect pests, diseases or weeds will not be introduced with seeds from foreign countries or from one state farm to another; planning spray programmes, selecting and recommending pesticides and other crop protection effects for purchase and use on state farms; planning, organizing and coordinating centrally all state farm crop protection activities; organizing and establishing crop protection laboratories at representative state farms in order to give fast identification & recommendation services; coordinating aerial pesticide spray programmes so that all state farms will get fair and appropriate services on time; whenever necessary formulating general crop protection policies for all state farms and following

up on the implementation of the policies.

Speaking of methods employed by the section for protecting crops from various pests, the release said that whenever possible resistant varieties are used to control crop diseases. At present this is the main method used for controlling cereal diseases. Appropriate cultural practices such as sanitation, crop rotation, having a closed season, fertilization, etc., are recognized and used to minimize losses due to pests. Pesticides in forms of insecticides, fungicides and herbicides are applied in various state farms to control injurious pests, it was learnt.

The release further stated that with regard to the prevalence and importance of pest problems, so far a total of 250 pest problems, that is, 61 in cereal crops, 55 in industrial and stimulant crops, 88 in horticultural crops, 25 in pulse crops and 21 in oil crops have been identified and documented from various state farms. As to solving the prevailing pest problems, within the last seven years a total of 224 recommendations in terms of cultural practices, resistant varieties, and pesticide applications have been given by the section to various state farms to control the most prevalent and economical insect pests, diseases, weeds, rodents, and harmful birds, the release concluded.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STUDIES UNDERWAY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Feasibility studies are being conducted on a 152 Megawatt hydro-electric power station expected to be completed at Melka-Waka in about five years.

This was disclosed here by Comrade Engineer Tekezeshewa Aytenfisu, Minister of Mines and Energy Resources, in an interview given to *ENA* recently.

Comrade Engineer Tekezeshewa said the Ministry is in the process of finalizing studies for the installation of numerous power stations to meet the country's growing need for energy. He said the establishment of more and more factories in line with the on-going Development Campaign and the expansion of cooperatives call for adequate provisions to install more power stations.

The Minister noted that the Melka-Waka Project will when completed generate 52 megawatt more than that produced by the Fincha Hydro-Electric Power Grid. It will be able to meet the power needs of growing industrialization.

Comrade Engineer Tekezeshewa also said that feasibility studies are underway for the installation of another two power stations at Gilgel Gibe and Chemoga which will have a combined capacity equalling that of Melka-Waka. The new Tana Hydro-Electric Project will begin service in two years and meets the power needs of towns and factories in that part of the country. Another power grid is also under construction to serve the Asbe Teferi-Chelenko zone. Other power projects mentioned by the Minister are the Addis Ababa-Muger Cement Factory and the Shashamene-Wolaita Sodo-Arba Minch Grids.

Comrade Eng. Tekezeshewa also disclosed that expansion work is underway at the Fincha Hydro-Electric Power Station and that another power grid is in the process of installation to serve the planned Komboltcha Textile Mill. Plans are likewise underway in order to rebuild shortly the electricity power generating systems destroyed by the secessionist gangs in Eritrea region and thus revive industrialization in the area.

The Ministry also plans to strengthen dams, install big power generators and expand existing ones and rebuild the electric lines destroyed in Eritrea region by the separatists. The Asmara-Ghindal line will be fully restored within a short time, it was reported. The Ministry will give priority to the rebuilding of power systems in seven towns in Eritrea region as part of the Government's plan to revive the economy in that part of the country.

Comrade Eng. Tekezeshewa said moreover that work is in progress on another major project north of Lake Langkano. The under-ground steam there is to be converted into energy.

The Minister pointed out that the utilization of the steam will be of great use in developing various natural resources like that of potash.

Great possibilities are provided by the under-ground steam which will be generated in the area of Dalol and satisfy the power needs in Eritrea region where industrialization is highly developed.

Comrade Eng. Tekezeshewa said studies are underway with the help of experts from friendly countries to explore oil and exploit natural gas. Such potential exists in abundance in the Ogaden, the Red Sea area as well as in Gambella, Dender and Central Shoa.

CSO: 4700/880

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE WORKSHOP ADOPTS REPORT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Feb 82 p 4

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — The workshop on Primary Health Care (PHC) jointly organized by UNICEF and WHO in collaboration with the Ethiopian government in Nazareth from 8 to 18 February wound up on Friday after adopting an 82-page report.

The report dealt with wide-ranging issues in the field of primary health care, covering such items as orientation and reorientation, support to PHC in drugs, role of district hospital and referral systems, training and deployment of community health workers, management training for PHC and resource allocation. Additional steps for action are in the areas of data collection and utilization, external agencies, water and sanitation, integration and co-ordination, community participation, WHO/UNICEF follow-up. The workshop participants undertook field visits working in four different groups.

The workshop suggested that efforts should be intensified to reorientate not only high-level policy makers but also those at intermediate and grass-roots level towards the PHC approach. It said effective methods would include more effective use of the mass-media and intersectoral workshops and seminars.

In respect to drugs the workshop suggested that government should formulate national policies guiding the importation, local or regional production and distribution of drugs to ensure that essential drugs are available at all levels at reasonable cost. It said that drug supplies for the community health worker should be assured at all times.

The district or area hospital's role in PHC is to be defined as one of a centre for referral, training, supervision, logistics support and operational research on PHC activities. The district hospital is not to be a substitute for health centres and other primary level health institutions since the danger is that people will bypass these in favour of the district hospital.

A plea was made in the area of training and deployment of community health workers, which would indicate the different types of workers in the community whereas the term Primary Health Worker could embrace all health workers. It said it is necessary to have a broader view of the types of community health workers active in primary health care.

In respect to management training for PHC, it is suggested that such training should be given at all levels

starting from institutions of higher learning. It is stressed that national efforts in the field of management training and health service research should be co-ordinated by a central body which will collect and disseminate information at various levels.

Resource Allocation

Resource allocation is another feature of PHC discussed at the workshop. It was suggested that national budgeting should be reviewed and if necessary changed to ensure that appropriate budget categories should be developed to indicate resources allotted to health infrastructure and health supporting programmes in other sectors.

The report said that member states should strive to ensure that data collection for health should be streamlined so as to be possible through simple techniques. Training of health workers at all levels should be implemented to enable them to achieve this efficient data collection and utilization. The report said that emphasis should be placed in future workshops

and other activities on the water and sanitation aspects of primary health care.

Referring to community participation, the report said that in order to ensure full participation and involvement of the community that it is necessary to undertake sensitization, awareness building, motivation and mobilization of the community. This social preparation remains the responsibility of the government, the report indicated.

Participants to the workshop had field visits to four different places. The first group doing a field study on nutrition visited the villages of Godino and Melka Obo in Shoa region, while group two was to Arssi to study community participation. Group three visited Sidamo region with the objective of studying the progress of primary health care in the region and group four conducted its field study on components of primary health care in Bale region. All four groups submitted reports on their findings.

BRIEFS

RAYA KOBO DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES--Alamata (ENA)--Members of the REYA Unit in Raya Kobo province of Wollo region are actively engaged in economic, political and social undertakings within their community. Comrade Mulugeta Tesfaye, Secretary of the Provincial REYA Unit said that the youth have a regular weekly meeting at which they exchange views on topical issues and attend Marxist-Leninist orientations. He said that the Association had deployed 3,439 youth to work in various development campaigns such as harvesting, farming and construction work of damaged houses. There were 1,836 youth involved in the Literacy Campaign as teachers alone, he added. The REYA members have opened two reading centres, sunk 72 public toilets and garbage collecting pits and planted 9,536 tree seedlings. The Unit also intends to plant another 50,000 tree seedlings, and construct 19 mass organization offices. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Feb 82 p 5]

NAVY COURSE IN SEAMANSHIP--Asmara (ENA)--Navy recruits who completed a four-month training course in seamanship, military education and political orientation at the Naval Force Training School graduated here yesterday. Comrade Captain Shibiru Mitslal, Commandant of the Revolutionary Ethiopian Naval College, and Coordinator of the Naval Force Staff in Asmara, handed over certificates and prizes to the graduating Navy recruits. Speaking at the graduation ceremony, Comrade Captain Shibiru noted that the graduates would make contributions in the effort in building Revolutionary Ethiopia's defence force and urged the group to discharge practically their professional tasks. The recruits are the 5th batch to graduate from the Naval Force Training School since its transfer to Asmara. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Feb 82 p 1]

PEASANT MANAGEMENT, MILITARY TRAINING--Harar (ENA)--Fifty-one district officials and office-bearers of peasants' associations in Hararghe region received certificates and prizes here Thursday upon completion of a 20-day management and military training course sponsored by the Harar Military Academy for the second time at the Fedis Adult Training Centre, Comrade Merid Negussie, Chief Administrator of Hararghe region, handed over the prizes and certificates to the group. Comrade Merid expressed conviction on the occasion that the crash course would help the trainees effectively shoulder their duties and responsibilities. Earlier, Comrade Lt Colonel Tesfaye Tirfe, Commandant of the Harar Military Academy said that the

course, consisting of both theoretical and practical aspects, enables the trainees to make concrete contributions to the progress of the Revolution. The trainees comprised six district administrators, eight district police chiefs and 37 members of the executive committees of peasants' associations. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Feb 82 p 3]

EX-REFUGEES BACK FROM SUDAN--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Thirty-two Ethiopians who had been living as refugees in the Sudan arrived here on Tuesday in accordance with the amnesty given to compatriots living abroad by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army. They were welcomed on arrival by officials of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Feb 82 p 1]

EMBEZZLERS SENTENCED--Harar--Two former government employees who pocketed public money have been sentenced here to four years of hard labour and 100 Birr fines each day by the Hararghe region high court. One of the embezzlers squandered 2,222 Birr while serving as a cashier of the Internal Revenue Department at the town of Chelenko in Wobera province. The other convicted person pocketed 3,326 Birr while working for the Ministry of Finance in Dire Dawa Issa-Gara Guracha province. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Feb 82 p 8]

GONDAR WOMEN'S MEETING--According to ENA report from Gondar, the fourth regular session of the Executive Committee of REWA of Gondar region wound up Sunday following deliberations on enhancing women's participation in the political, social and economic fields. During the two-day meeting held at the auditorium of the area centre, reports were heard on the accomplishments of the various REWA Committee on the region, provincial and town levels in Gondar region. Other topics discussed during the meeting included the collection of a fund, its despatch and control as well as the presentation of a monthly report. The participants of the seminar later expressed their readiness to pay all the necessary sacrifices for the translation into practice of the Asmara Manifesto. Meanwhile, 173 peasants drawn from 51 peasants' associations in Liben district of Sidamo region received certificates upon completion of a ten-day training in agricultural lessons. The peasants who were instructed on cattle rearing, development and protection of cereals, soil and water resources development and conservation and home economics received their certificates from Comrade Alemu Assefa, the administrator of Liben district. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Feb 82 p 3]

OGADEN RESETTLEMENT PROJECT--The Agricultural Development and Housing Project underway at the Babile shelter to resettle victims of the Somalia aggression and natural hazards in the Ogaden is nearing completion. Began earlier by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, the 553-hectare project was mounted two months ago by an international relief agency under the supervision of the RRC. Some 100 peasants responsible for 500 dependents have already been given shelter at the centre some 35 kms east of here. School facilities, offices and clinics costing an estimated 400,000 birr are reported to be in various stages of construction. The agricultural development and housing

project provides for the settlement of 250 family heads responsible for dependents totalling upwards of 1,000 within three years. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Feb 82 p 1]

LITERACY IN TIGRAI REGION--Mekele (ENA)--Upwards of 85,000 adults have been freed of the fetters of illiteracy in Tigray region during the last five phases of the Campaign against ignorance. Comrade Mulugeta Hagos, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Tigray region made the observation when opening an exhibition focusing on the literacy drive in the region. Comrade Mulugeta reviewed the various steps taken by the Revolutionary Government to wipe out illiteracy from the country and noted in this connection that the rate of illiteracy has declined from a staggering 93 percent to a tolerable 65 percent in the brief span since the historic Campaign was set in motion. He noted that 85,826 adults were made literate in Tigray region alone during the last two years. Also speaking on the occasion was Comrade Arefayne Guebre-Tsadi, Regional Head of the Literacy Campaign, and Comrade Lt. Tizazu Kure, Chairman of the Exhibition Preparatory Committee, reviewed the various efforts made in the literacy drive in the region. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Feb 82 p 1]

SECRETARY-GENERAL RECEIVES CHADIAN OFFICIAL--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, PMAC Secretary-General and COPWE Executive Committee member, yesterday received and had talks at the National Palace with Mr Mohamet Nur Barka, General Secretary with the rank of Minister, of the Government of the Republic of Chad. The Chadian official briefed Comrade Fikre Selassie on the current situation in his country. Present during the talks were Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, Comrade Dr Feleke Gele-Giorgis, Minister of Foreign Affairs and COPWE Central Committee member, and Ambassador Jean Baptiste Loarole of the Republic of Chad to Socialist Ethiopia. Mr Mohamet Nur Barka is here to deliver a special message to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, sent from President Goukouni Oueddei of the Republic of Chad. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Feb 82 p 1]

SMUGGLED GOODS--Nazareth--A sweep made in the Nazareth-Awash perimeter by customs and Finance Police recently uncovered contraband goods on the order of 297,000 Birr. Comrade Major Ayele Bely, head of the anti-contraband detail in Yerer-Kereyu province disclosed that the seized goods included textile fabrics of various makes and quality, perfume, cassette tape recorders as well as 15 quintals of rice. All the goods intercepted were confiscated. The police officer called on mass organizations, particularly UDAs and REWA/REYA members to cooperate with the Customs and Finance Police in bringing illicit trade in that part of the country which has gained notoriety as one of the major contraband arteries. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Feb 82 p 6]

CSO: 4700/880

NIGERIAN UNP DEPLORES SLUR ON RAWLINGS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3368, 22 Feb 82 pp 539-540

[Text]

The United Party of Nigeria (UPN) has deplored the spate of unjustified attacks on Flt-Lt. Rawlings emanating from the National Party of Nigeria (NPN).

In a statement issued in Lagos by the Director of Research and Publicity, Chief M. C. K. Ajuluchukwu, the party called attention to an obscene libel uttered by Mr. E. Bassey Etienam on the floor of the National Assembly. Mr. Etienam had described Flt-Lt. Rawlings as a hybrid "bastard" who should be deported to Scotland. The UPN described this attack as a palpable misuse of legislative immunity, adding that Nigeria had no right to tell Ghanaians who their leader should be.

Chief Ajuluchukwu said that traditionally every Ghanaian child

took the citizenship of its mother. "Accordingly, Flt-Lt. Rawlings is a *bona fide* Ghanaian because his mother is a full-blooded Ghanaian," the UPN director said.

On the cry to get Nigerians living in Ghana brought home, Chief Ajuluchukwu said that the Ghana border was open for all who sought to leave the country. But this had not been possible because the Togo frontier was still closed, thus making it impossible for Nigerians leaving Ghana to continue their journey to their homeland.

"The government and people of Ghana have nothing to do with the failure of our people to return to Nigeria. The problem lay with Togo, and this is where the NPN should have directed its criticisms," the UPN director said.

CSO: 4700/885

BRIEFS

NEW APPOINTMENTS--The PNDC has appointed two new directors at the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC). Mr. David Anaglate becomes the acting Director of News and Current Affairs. He succeeds Mr. Ewusus Brookman, the present director, who is to proceed on an indefinite leave. Luke Abba Hayford replaces Mr. Sam Bannerman as Director of Television. The PNDC added that with recommendations made by the Ministry of Information, three people who worked with the press secretariat at the Castle in the deposed Limann administration should be dismissed. They are Mr. Sam Kwedu, Mr. Rezack, El-Alawa and Mr. M. M. Ada. The Provisional National Defence Council has also appointed Mr. Hudu Yahaya as the Deputy Secretary for Northern Region; and I.C. Twum-Ampofoh as the Secretary for Health. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3368, 22 Feb 82 p 537]

CSO: 4700/885

CRISIS, CLAMPDOWN AT ABIDJAN UNIVERSITY

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Feb 82 pp 497-498

[Text] THE GOVERNMENT of Ivory Coast has reacted vigorously to a wave of unrest in the university campus and has also moved, with equal vigour, to pre-empt any trouble in secondary schools.

The immediate causes of crisis seem to have scarcely justified the student reaction. This can be interpreted in two ways. First, as the government claims, the troubles are blamed on unidentified professional agitators outside the Ivory Coast and that they are part of a "vast movement of destabilisation against Africa's most viable regimes". It is reported that the authorities claim to have found evidence of Libyan money given to Ivorians during the last Haj to Mecca, and that some of this money has been used to finance underground publications that are considered subversive.

However, until the government furnishes ample evidence to support this view, there is a second interpretation, confirmed from both government and academic sources, that though the incident was sparked off by a relatively minor affair the government may have been somewhat heavy-handed in its reaction and that the student protest was symptomatic of resentment that has built up over the general system of education in Ivory Coast. President Houphouët Boigny has been foremost among the critics of shortcomings of his country's educational system.

The trouble began when M. Laurent Gbagbo, a prominent academic, was refused permission to give a lecture on "Youth and politics". The government statement says that the decision was taken because of the incidents that took place the last time M. Gbagbo held a lecture on the theme of "Democracy under a one party system". When M. Gbagbo then decided to hold his lecture at the Théâtre de la Cité, which is also a university establish-

ment, police were stationed at the door preventing the delivery of the lecture. At that point, the government statement noted that members of the Union for Research and Higher Education, SYNARES, called a meeting at the campus where it was decided to make a protest demonstration in Abidjan. When the authorities discovered this, they posted police between the campus and the city. At this point, the government says, the students, in their anger at a false rumour that M. Gbagbo had been arrested, attacked university buildings. The police were then sent into the campus and a number of arrests were made.

The government went on to claim that "the agitators distributed tracts giving the impression that Laurent Gbagbo had been arrested and calling for a general strike. The same students, in order to spread the protest, attempted to drag secondary school students into the strike by distributing tracts and sending envoys to them."

Secondary schools were ordered closed for a brief period, and it is confirmed from senior sources that this order was applied by the police indiscriminately in all secondary schools in the city, resulting in some secondary school students being hurt as they ran away.

The government has banned SYNARES, closed Abidjan University and suspended student grants.

The government denies that the demonstration had anything to do with "the material and moral conditions of their studies". It asserts that "the students of Ivory Coast and the teachers in the higher education sector constitute privileged categories in Ivorian society and are without doubt the most privileged students and teachers in the whole Francophone black Africa." The government alleges that the

lecturers received "their orders and directive from abroad" and that students who had not been working hard enough for the forthcoming exams wanted to create trouble.

Student leaders and lecturers would offer another argument for their relatively radical stand and the resentment they feel towards the system in general. The University of Abidjan does not give doctorates, and to acquire professional rank or the equivalent level of a Reader, one must have the French Doctorat d'Etat. With a growing number of Ivorians acquiring excellent degrees and returning at a time of economic difficulty their frustration, if they have not won a doctorate in France and if they want to pursue an academic career, is compounded by these regulations. Secondly, many of the top academic positions are held by non-Ivorians. There is a strong traditional link with France. Again, in difficult times, the government has to justify to well-qualified and under employed Ivorians why it pays 75 per cent of foreign academics' salaries, and subsidises their housing, furniture and vacations. Third, at the last official announcement, there were over 3,000 French nationals employed in the Ivorian education system, with at least 300 of them at the university in various capacities. While the President has always argued that employment in Ivory Coast will be justified by academic qualifications, hence an important proportion of non-Ivorians in the managerial and teaching sectors of the Ivorian economy, the ranks of well-qualified and unemployed nationals are swelling. In the absence of opposition parties or unions, many of those who feel hard done by have channelled their discontent into existing unions and unofficial gatherings. Therefore, despite the allegations of foreign interference, the economic and social conditions currently suggest that in certain sectors discontent could easily be sparked off by minor incidents.

STUDENT DISCONTENT ATTRIBUTED TO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Pierre Biarnes]

[Text] Dakar--Just a few days away from school vacation, calm appears to be restored at the University of Abidjan, which was closed at the beginning of the week by authoritarian action and which the students evacuated without resistance (LE MONDE of 12 February). The challenge has not, for the moment, won over the participation of the secondary establishments. The authorities are nevertheless tracking the evolution of the situation with very close attention. A second joint meeting of the political bureau and the steering committee of the governmental party, enlarged to include the members of the government, is planned for Saturday, under the chairmanship of the chief of state.

The serious economic and financial difficulties that the Ivory Coast has been experiencing for 3 or 4 years--a consequence of the persistent poor sales of coffee and cacao, which, while oil is awaited, remain the country's two principal resources--are having severe repercussions on nearly all levels of the population. There is high unemployment, and the rises in the prices of agricultural products, of the pay of white-collar workers and the salaries of civil servants are very far from keeping up with the rate of inflation [as published]. A climate of discontent has therefore been tending to build up for several months, especially in Abidjan, where criticism of the government, often very severe, has become commonplace.

This challenging has developed especially in the ranks of youth in school. Young graduates, the number of whom has increased sharply just at the time when expansion is slowing down, are no longer assured of automatically finding a job. Unable to express themselves within the framework of opposition parties or trade unions, they do so within informal and semiclandestine study groups, in which one finds again the radical atmosphere of the old General Union of Students of Black Africa of the 1950's.

In parallel, clan phenomena have arisen in the political class again, often due to ethnic rivalries, which one might have thought had been more and more overcome. Since President Houphouet-Boigny has persisted in not wanting to provide a successor to himself, these clans tend to group around a half-dozen personalities, such as the president of the National Assembly, Henry Konan Bedie, his predecessor in that post, Philippe Yace, or the ministers Mathieu Ekra, Jean Konan Bany and Camille Alliali.

MINISTER'S, COMMISSIONER'S FOREIGN VISITS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3368, 22 Feb 82 p 505

[Text]

NOT ALL those overseas visits which ministers make are jolly jaunts. Lieutenant-Colonel Gray Allison, Liberia's Minister of Information, was in London the other day in the middle of a tour which took him to the US, Britain and Germany to visit information counsellors in Liberian Embassies and to meet some of the media people in those countries who pass on news of and about Liberia and its interests. That probably seemed a fairly straightforward idea back at the Ministry in Monrovia, but once abroad Col. Allison found himself in the hands of enthusiastic Ambassadors and their staffs who had arranged very busy schedules for him to meet and talk with a lot of people in the press, broadcasting and commercial fields. A copy of his London timetable won my sympathy and it will be even stronger if his US and German visits were on the same exhaustive scale.

Col. Allison is, incidentally, a signals specialist by military training so that he is not just doing a job to which he was appointed, but does actually know quite a lot about the practicalities of the communications business — part of his training was at the British Army's Blandford Camp in Dorset.

Another Liberian presence in London recently was a rare conjunction of Philip Bowen, Commissioner for Maritime Affairs, Deputy Commissioner J. C. Montgomery (an aviation engineer and pilot by

training) and Dr. Rocheforte Weeks, who is Liberia's Maritime Representative in the US. It was a rare threesome because they are usually widely apart handling their own particular special responsibilities for a quarter of the world's shipping. They came together in London, as a reasonably central spot for each of them, for a routine review with the International Trust Company — which actually administers the day-to-day details of the regulations that apply to Liberian-flag vessels — on how world-wide operations are going and to consider any modifications necessary to maintain standards.

Clearly the talks went fairly well because when I met them they were in good heart. They were not particularly upset to have lost some tonnage recently because some owners had apparently decided that the conditions now attached to entering ships on the Liberian Registry are too stringent for their liking (or profits?).

They did, on the other hand, feel that Liberia is getting a slightly raw deal, because of the voting system involved, within the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation: they were strongly non-committal towards suggestions that Liberia has become something of a radical element in IMCO with its pressure to introduce tougher safety, pollution and other requirements for the world's shipping industry.

CSO: 4700/879

UDECMA-KMTP SUPPORT FOR FRONT VOICED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 1 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "UDECMA (Malagasy Christian Democratic Union)-KMTP (Committee for the Defense of the Revolution) Argument for the 'Front'"]

[Text] Presidential elections: "We propose that a joint position be taken on the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution," the UDECMA-KMTP announces in its final declaration at the closing of its 13th National Council meeting yesterday at Talatamaty, the residence of its leader, Solo Norbert Andriamorasata.

From the final declaration by the UDECMA National Council meeting, in which 200 delegates took part (see MADAGASCAR-MATIN of 19 January 1982) it emerges that this party proposes to intensify its struggle, strengthen the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, produce and await the taking of a joint and single position by the members of this Front as regards the presidential elections.

Here is a free translation of it.

Domestic Affairs

In the reports of all the Vondrona Firaisana UDECMA/KMTP of the island, it emerges that:

--the UDECMA/KMTP is a progressive political party in its practice of struggle and its working methods at the level of the decentralized collectivities;

--that it is a hard-working and responsible party in extension and emulation of its members and of the Malagasy people, so as to form a united front in the struggle against the present difficulties.

In the face of the difficulties that our nation is presently experiencing, especially the difficulties of an economic nature, "this is the moment when it is rightly necessary to rally the forces for safeguarding the nation by swelling the ranks and constantly strengthening the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, led by president and leader Didier Ratsiraka," the UDECMA-KMTP considers.

The UDECMA-KMTP takes on its responsibilities and will continue to take them on for strengthening the ranks of the UDECMA-KMTP struggle and for strengthening the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution.

In order to extend and improve production constantly, which is one of the most important guarantees in the search for solutions to the present difficulties.

The party considers that the Revolution, in people's attitudes for improvement of the economy and management of it, is one of the most important points to which the progressive party UDECMA-KMTP is devoted.

The FNDR [National Front for the Defense of the Revolution] of Primary Importance
National Affairs:

As regards the current national situation, especially concerning the declaration made by President Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the UDECMA-KMTP determines:

--that no matter what difficulties may arise, the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution should hold a position of primary importance. According to the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Article 9: "The National Front guides the Revolution in the prodigious efforts for the building of socialism and guides the government in its work. The law establishes the assignments, organization and prerogatives of the National Front."

So that whatever happens in the nation, good or bad, the National Front should be present through clear and precise responsibilities.

Presidential Elections: Joint Declarations

With regard to the Malagasy presidential elections to be held this year 1982, the UDECMA-KMTP once again stresses the high responsibilities of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution and awaits the taking of a joint decision by the other revolutionary groupings and progressive political parties that are members of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution. In order for all to make a joint declaration. The same is true as regards everything relating to the current national situation.

This is in order to watch over and constantly strengthen the true visage of cooperation within the FNDR, led by the president of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], Didier Ratsiraka.

Solidarity in International Affairs

In the face of the difficult current economic situation, with regard to the liberation struggle of our Palestinian brothers, Arabs and Africans still under the yoke of other nations, the UDECMA-KMTP urges alliance and solidarity of the African countries in which the Arab, African Palestinians are located, first of all, and on the basis of this solidarity, a search for the real solutions and the real liberation, so as to require all the nations that are still "slaveholders" to release their grasp.

In Conclusion

The General Assembly of the UDECMA-KMTP 13th National Council has decided not to hold a joint UDECMA-KMTP congress this year, 1982, but rather to hold a Fiofanana

Iombonana on 28, 29, 30 and 31 July and 1 August 1982, in which the delegates of the rank-and-file UDECMA-KMTP cells will participate.

"Struggle will conquer," cries the UDECMA-KMTP.

11267

CSO: 4719/584

U.S. 'CONTRADICTION' HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY ATTACKED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Cristina Braga: "Contradiction!"]

[Text] United States Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick on Monday during a press conference defended Washington's support for dictatorial governments, maintaining that the only really important thing is whether those governments are or are not hostile to the United States.

In giving an example--with the shamelessness that characterizes members of the Reagan administration--Kirkpatrick said that the most significant difference between the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza and the current Sandinist government in Nicaragua is that the former "was friendly to the United States" whereas the latter "in its national anthem has a verse which says that we are the enemies of humanity."

That these governments are antipopular, that they massacre the people and oppress and exploit them is of no interest; what is of interest is that the men who run those governments act in keeping with Washington's desires, that they open the doors to the multinational corporations, that they plunder the wealth of those countries and that they supply manpower at ridiculously low wages.

The United States representative in the UN then said: "The truth is that the majority of governments throughout the world are bad. Nevertheless, we sometimes must support governments with bad leaders."

Continuing, Kirkpatrick bitterly criticized the progressive countries and openly defended support by the United States for right-wing regimes; this went so far that, in spite of all evidence proving crimes committed by the Civilian-Military Junta in power in El Salvador, the "lady ambassador" believes that "it is doing the best it can to protect human rights."

Concentrating her statements above all on events in Latin America, the representative of the United States in the UN trotted out the stale, tired old topic of the "Soviet threat" since, as she sees it, Nicaragua "joined the global Soviet military machine."

At a time when prevailing concerns should be aimed at detente, at the improvement of the people's living conditions, at peace, she provides us with further proof that,

for the United States administration, the thing that counts is military power, the wealth of those who already are rich, the constant, implacable fight against world progress, social justice, and the new economic order.

All of this is happening in the name of "American-style human rights" which, as we can see, have their highest expression in the exploitation of and discrimination against ethnic minorities in the country itself and in the bloody Salvadoran regime.

"Human rights--the American contradiction."

5058

CSO: 4742/226

GDR CULTURAL ADVISOR VISITS ON CULTURAL MASS ACTIVITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] This is the first time in the history of mankind that the ideas of socialism have found a firm base on the African continent, particularly in Mozambique," said Horst Tober, GDR cultural advisor, in conversation with NOTICIAS. Horst Tober is a professor and department head specializing in social sciences at the GDR Worker and Peasant University; he is in Mozambique in response to an invitation from the Ministry of Education and Culture to pass on experiences regarding the organization of houses of culture, clubs, and other cultural organizations of the masses.

Horst Tober has already given two lectures on the organization of houses of culture, clubs, as well as on other organizational questions dealing with culture. These lectures were attended by artists, members of the democratic mass organizations, and Ministry of Culture officials.

As part of his schedule during his visit, the GDR cultural advisor will inspect libraries, the National Museum Service, houses of culture, crafts cooperatives, the National Motion Picture Institute, the National Book and Record Institute, and the Education Development Institute.

Cooperation Between Mozambique and GDR

Plans also call for Horst Tober to go to the Province of Nampula to do the same kind of work there.

Talking to our reporters, the GDR cultural advisor said that the GDR was on Mozambique's side ever since the start of Mozambique's national liberation struggle. Now that German citizens are involved in the consolidation of peace and the construction of a socialist society, "we are very much interested in the development of your country, contributing our experiences in all sectors, above all in culture and education."

"We offer our experiences to our friends and comrades in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] in a sincere and open manner, lessons learned after World War II, when we established the antifascist democratic order," said Horst Tober.

"I was received cordially in Mozambique which is the first African country I am visiting; I am very much interested in getting to know the Mozambican people and their culture. The exchange of experiences thus will be increasingly effective."

"In the GDR, we have two Mozambicans who are connected with the Ministry of Culture and they have every opportunity of studying the process of cultural organization and gathering experiences in the GDR," Horst Tober emphasized.

[Photo caption] "I am very much interested in getting to know the Mozambican people and their culture," said Horst Tober, GDR cultural advisor.

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CSO: 4742/226

MAPUTO PORT COAL HANDLING TERMINAL TO START OPERATING

Satisfactory Tests

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 82 p 10

[Text] The repair of the coal handling system in the port of Maputo was completed several days ago, our reporter was told yesterday by engineer Bambo, the chief of port maintenance.

The coal handling system, commonly known as the "coal pile," had been closed down until then due to a serious accident which took place in the middle of October of last year.

The system's repair was planned and carried out by Mozambican workers with a budget of about 4,500 contos, including food and transportation expenditures for the 96 workers who worked for 3 months, 24 hours a day.

The maintenance chief for the port of the Mozambican capital added that the coal handling system's repair involved the general repair of the steel structure, including the improvement of other system equipment items that had revealed shortcomings.

The elevator system in that installation was successfully tested empty and all that has to be done is to test it with a load, the same source indicated, adding that finishing work is currently in progress prior to the final test.

The final test, with a load, was scheduled for yesterday. But that was not possible due to the sinking of a small dredge exactly in the place where the ship, scheduled to receive the first test load, was supposed to tie up.

The above-mentioned dredge belongs to EMODRAGA (Mozambican Dredging Enterprise) and sank late Wednesday afternoon. The dredge sank during a work operation in that part of the port of Maputo. There was no loss of human life.

After the accident, which interfered with the coal loading installation, alternate measures were taken to guarantee the normal shipment of coal in the capital's port.

With this in mind, a coal handling system was set up in that part of the port, using conveyor belts. This installation, which is still running on an experimental basis, was set up by some of the main coal customers and exporters who use the port.

The above-mentioned installation has a maximum handling capacity of about 5,000 tons of coal per day. However, the system just repaired has a handling capacity of about 800 tons of coal per hour

According to engineer Bambo, it took effective cooperation by various agencies whose services were necessary during the operation in order rapidly to repair the damaged system.

Among the enterprises that cooperated, we might single out COMETAL, CIFEL, and MADEMO which did everything to make sure that the repair of the coal handling facility would be completed by the specified deadline.

Dredger Accident

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] A dredge sank Wednesday afternoon next to the tie-up pier of the Port of Maputo. This was the dredge "Pristman," property of the Mozambican Dredging Enterprise.

The dredge sank while preparing to start dredging work in that place, according to a EMODRAGA spokesman. The sinking did not result in any loss of human lives; the crew immediately jumped to a boat which was tied up near the place of the accident. According to that same source, the causes of the disaster are as yet unknown; an investigating and expert commission has already been established to determine the cause of the sinking. Efforts are being made at this time to start salvage operations on the dredge but it is not known how long the operation might last. The immediate result of the accident is the postponement of the final test for the coal handling system in the Port of Maputo which had been scheduled for yesterday, according to what engineer Bambo, the port maintenance chief, told our reporter.

The EMODRAGA spokesman added that, shortly before sinking, the dredge "Pristman" was near the coal loading unit at the coal pier in order to start dredging work in that area. Since dredge salvage operations are now in progress, the final test on the coal handling system cannot be conducted since this would call for the ship to tie up in the area now blocked by the accident.

5058

CSO: 4742/226

BRIEFS

UNSATISFACTORY POLITICAL ACTIVITY--Joao Pelembe, governor of the Province of Gaza, has found that the party members and the deputies are doing a poor job in mobilizing the people for participation in collective tasks in the communal villages. This finding was made in the course of a working visit paid recently to the district of Bilene. In his remarks, Joao Pelembe blamed the situation on the lack of closeness on the part of the communal village structures in exchanging lessons learned during work with the people. The governor of Gaza underscored the lack of connections between the structures on that echelon and mentioned it as one of the consequences of shortcomings in the operations of the party structures. He presented some guidelines at that time for the party members in the district, outlining goals and deadlines. In concluding, the leader urged those present to step up their vigilance in the communal villages against the practice of shirking work and against those persons who seek to oppose the guidelines issued by the party. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Feb 82 p 3] 5058

BARTER ECONOMY--"I always try to contribute to TEMPO, in the section devoted to letters from readers, reporting irregularities that occur in this district where I have been practicing my profession since 1980, although I do not know if my letters have been published. My topic for today begins this way: On 20 November I sent someone to the store in the village of Sitate, 25 kilometers from the municipal seat, to buy batteries. I could not go in person because I was giving examinations. The person I had sent to the store returned with this answer: 'Those batteries cannot be purchased with cash. They are sold for cashew nuts!' Dear reader, with this kind of barter, what is our money (metical) good for? I am a teacher serving in this area. How can I keep up with the radio reports and news of my beloved country or world news if I cannot buy batteries? My sector of activity does not produce cashew nuts. In conclusion, I ask the local and competent agencies to deal with this situation. The cashew trees in this area produce nuts only once a year and they are not available to everyone." [By Octavio Braimo Ali, teacher, Centro P. de Muaguide, Meluco, Cabo Delgado.] [Excerpts] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 7 Feb 82 p 50] 6362

NAMIBIA

BOTHA SAID TO PLACE SOUTH AFRICAN INTERESTS OVER PARTY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Clearly, there need not be too much sorrow about what happened in the NP caucus in Cape Town yesterday morning.

PM Piet Botha has shown considerable enlightenment and fortitude since he took over the leadership of the NP three years ago, but for the pressure that he has had to submit to from his rightwing colleagues.

At last however, Mr Botha has seen fit to bulldoze through those obstacles and remove them from the road of maximum cooperation and prosperity in SA.

Indeed, Mr Botha ought to be lauded for putting the country's interests above the NP's interests which at the best of times is not easy for a party leader to do.

It is also encouraging that the vast majority of the NP caucus has been fit to back Mr Botha.

Mr Botha appealed at J.G. Strijdom Airport yesterday afternoon for the full support of all thinking South Africans to solve the problems of Southern Africa and we hope that he gets that support.

Mr Botha knows that this is not the time for weakness and for those truly interested in a better Southern Africa, this is no time to gloat over his difficulties. It has taken considerable courage to face down the problems a split in Afrikaner circles could precipitate in the near future.

By the same token Mr Botha has not been unduly harsh with the 22 members of the NP caucus who have shown a decisive lack of confidence in his leadership; he has given them time to think matters over coolly and soberly and to change their minds if they deem it fit.

There will be no rancour from Mr Botha's part.

That said, one can't but agree with the Rand Daily Mail that politically nothing can ever be the same again. The PM has given an ultimatum to the rebels to reconsider their position before next Wednesday. That must be simply a curious formality. Any rebel MP who turns tail now, having declared his lack of confidence in the PM, would have to return in shame to oblivion.

CSO: 4700/866

NNF LEAVES MEETING WITH PM FOLLOWING STORMY SESSION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

REPRESENTATIVES
of member parties of the NNF last week left a meeting in Windhoek with the South African Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, after a "stormy" session delegates reported.

Differences of interpretation arose over a NNF memorandum submitted to the SA Government on the Republic's role in negotiations on the future of SWA.

The NNF document stated: *"We do not give South Africa the right, through these consultations (with political leaders in the territory) to speak on our behalf."*

The Publicity and Information Secretary of the Namibia Independence Party, Mrs Othillie Abrahams, told news correspondents after the meeting that the interview with Mr Botha "can be described in one word: stormy."

She said the South African team had construed the NNF's statement as meaning that the NNF would not want to consult with SA again.

Clarifying annexure to the original document, sub-

mitted after the meeting with Mr Botha, the NNF said: *"This memorandum, which was presented to the SA delegation, provoked a serious and unfortunate disagreement" on the paragraph dealing with SA's right to speak on behalf of the NNF.*

"The SA delegation interpreted this to mean that we do not wish to have any contact with SA in future, that we see no value in these consultations and that there is no point in further meetings of this nature."

The NNF said its position was that

- "We recognise S^a as the colonial power with de facto control of this country.

- "We consider that SA plays an integral role in the negotiating process and that contact with SA is both essential and necessary.

- "We wish to continue consultations with South Africa but we shall also transmit our views on the several aspects of the negotiating process directly to the Western Contact Group.

- "We shall repeat a request made earlier to the Western powers to open an

office in Windhoek to facilitate independence negotiations and in order to make it possible for us to deal with them directly."

CONFUSION

The NNF said there was considerable confusion about the stage reached in negotiations with the Western Contact Group on SWA's independence, particularly in view of a statement by Mr Botha that SA was readying itself to enter Phase Two of the West's three-stage initiative.

"This statement has caused considerable confusion as we have not been convinced that Phase One has been satisfactorily concluded."

In previous discussions with Western diplomats, the NNF had been informed that matters agreed in Phase One of the negotiations would not be renegotiable in Phase Two.

"In view of the uncertainty surrounding our exact position in relation to the phases of these negotiations, we seek further clarity on these matters."

The Publicity and Information Secretary of the SWA National Union, Mrs Norah Chase, said the SA Cabinet representatives had made it clear to the NNF that as far as SA was concerned, the first phase had been finished.

"RATHER STRANGE"

"This is giving us a bit of difficulty, because if there are a number of parties involved in a negotiating process, it is rather strange that the one party says as far as we are concerned the process is finished, when the other parties have not said so," she said.

"We should imagine that Phase One of the negotiating process is finished when all parties concerned say it is finished."

The NNF raised the is-

sue of the controversial Notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act that came into effect at the beginning of this year.

The legislation "seriously limits the activities of other parties and gives the DTA an unfair advantage," the NNF said.

"On one day we are engaged in serious negotiations with South Africa or its representatives, on the following day we are subjected to harassment by the Police and Municipal officials."

The NNF demanded the repeal of the act.

The organisation said it would retain the right to select its friends and allies.

"We resent attempts to involve us in a massive (election) alliance against Swapo," the NNF said.

"While we have disagreement with this organisation (Swapo), we do not regard it as our enemy," the NNF document stated. — Sapa

NP/SA VIEWS DIFFER BUT GOOD SPIRIT PREVAILED, SAYS KOSIE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

IT COULD NOT be said that the National Party Executive and the SA Prime Minister's delegation found each other in talks held in Windhoek last week, but both sides had stated their mutual positions in a good spirit.

This is how Mr Kosie Pretorius, leader of the NP of SWA described his talks with the SA delegation after emerging from SWA House.

Scheduled to last two hours, the talks took half an hour longer, but Mr Pretorius gave no indication of any serious difficulties that arose in the meeting.

Mr Pretorius' proposed division of SWA into a north and south was not raised during the meeting he said, although the Mr P W Botha was "well aware" of them, he added.

Mr Pretorius told newsmen that he had repeated his party's position to the

SA delegation that it would not give a final answer on Phase One and still intended to participate in Phase Two talks with the Western Contact Group.

This had been told to the Contact Group in Windhoek last year, he said.

"We will not commit ourselves until we have heard the whole package. Our position remains that we reject a one-man-one-vote election for an independent SWA Government, but reserve the right to make a final decision when all the facts are before us."

CLOSER UNITY

The question of closer unity amongst the internal political developments in SWA, according to Mr Pretorius.

The significance of the talks had been that the NP and the SA delegation had carried the process of communication further and had "plugged information gaps."

No strategy or detail on Phase Two had been discussed, although Mr Pretorius said he had repeated his party's reservations about the presence of UN troops during an election in SWA, which would have a "psychological effect."

The NP still had its reservations on Phase One, especially the question of minority rights.

DEVIATION

Mr Pretorius said there had been deviation from the reference to "political groups" in the earlier talks with the Contact Group, to "political parties" later in Phase One negotiations.

The possibility of a confederal constitutional system for an independent SWA which had been included earlier, had also been dropped later in Phase One, he said.

The NP was prepared to enter a one-man-one-vote elections against Swapo as a "once-only" test but not for a future government of the country.

NP SEEKS ETHNICALLY COMPOSED GOVERNMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Party killed the Opposition Republican Party's confidence against it in the White Legislative Assembly this week, pushing through an amendment instead in which the SA Government is asked to replace the Territory's interim government with an ethnically composed one.

The NP amendment also calls upon other population groups to unite with the Whites on a Christian democratic platform against Swapo, and asks the SA Government not to allow an international settlement in the SWA until adequate guarantees for the religious and property rights of the Whites in the Territory are obtained.

In delivering his reply, Opposition RP leader Mr Abraham Davids accused the NP of "ploughing with the DTA's calves" when it affirmed in its amendment

the expression of the country's majority in favour of an ethnic dispensation during the 1978 elections.

The DTA emerged from those elections with a clear majority in what became SWA's National Assembly.

Mr Davids said he was pleased to have heard the NP members of the Assembly give the assurance that their party did not condone the activities of the ultra rightwing groups in the Territory.

FATAL

"Resistance movements in SWA are fatal for us," he said.

He went on to attack the NP's proposed amendment to the motion of no-confidence asking: "Where are the deeds which warrant this amendment?"

Mr David repeated his arguments when he tabled the motion of no-confidence, that the NP had failed to carry out its mandate to its voters during the 1980 White elections.

The NP's mandate was

in fact a request for confidence in itself, he said.

HAMSTRUNG

Turning to the NP's request in its amendment that the Ministers' Council should be composed of the ethnically elected leaders, Mr Davids alleged that the Central Government would be hamstrung if its Ministers' Council was composed of ministers with different political persuasions.

He went on to accuse the NP of wanting to "upset the apple cart" and bringing effective interim government to a standstill.

"How can the Ministers' Council rule the country if Aktur is represented there with a DTA majority with which it differs so completely, even if the Damara and Rehoboth leaders are there to give it support?" asked Mr Davids.

The Damara second-tier authority as well as the Rehoboth Administration are ruled by anti-DTA parties.

"The NP wants to rise to

the Ministers' Council so that it can bring about a stalemate and a collapse of the whole democratic process in SWA," charged Mr Davids.

MEANINGLESS

The NP's offer that the RP and itself cooperate was meaningless unless the two parties sat down and talked out their differences. It was not enough to work together on the basis of common ground between them.

It was also noteworthy that the NP had extended its cooperation offer after the RP had tabled its motion of no-confidence, Mr Davids pointed out. It was a form of defence, he added.

The RP and the NP could not form a common anti-Swapo front because there were too many serious policy differences between them.

The motion of no-confidence was dropped and the amendment voted in its place by a majority of two votes which the NP has in the Legislative Assembly.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S VISIT TO COUNTRY ENDORSED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The suggestion that we invite UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar to Windhoek is an excellent one, particularly if Pretoria is serious about agreeing to a UN-supervised election in SWA in the near future.

Rather the devil we don't know than the devil we do know.

An exercise like this however can potentially cut two ways: it can help to hasten the negotiating process or it can delay it.

Dr De Cuellar can muster considerable confidence locally if he plays his cards correctly.

Equally, he has already shot his mouth

at the UN about SA and SWA and the local hawks no doubt would welcome him to do it again, particularly while he is here. They then will have good reason to drive a stick into the spokes of the whole negotiating process.

The chances furthermore are that Dr De Cuellar will play right into their hands: he is a straight-talker, anti-South African, sensitive to Third World opinion and he has a dangerously scant knowledge of the intricacies of the Namibian issue.

Looked at another way, the sooner the direct contact between local leaders and Dr De Cuellar starts, the better.

There may be serious problems in the short

term, but over the longer term Dr De Cuellar may (hopefully) come to get a better understanding of the situation in Namibia, come to appreciate the feelings of the people and as such make a positive contribution to the attainment of peace.

Besides, the local parties are getting tired of having to negotiate through SA and the Western five as intermediaries; they now want both direct contact and recognition.

Neither can SA complain under those circumstances; it will get the weight of SWA largely off its back.

Whatever, the suggested invitation to Dr De Cuellar makes for an interesting situation.

PM SOUNDS OUT LOCAL PARTIES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

PRIME MINISTER Piet Botha arrived in Windhoek yesterday afternoon for two days of discussions with political and community leaders.

His arrival here was just a few hours after the confrontation that took place in the NP caucus between himself and the leader of the NP in the Transvaal, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Mr Botha said yesterday afternoon that the main purpose of his visit is to assess the opinion of local leaders on a variety of issues.

Mr Botha was accompanied by his wife, Mrs Eliza Botha, and Cabinet colleagues Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

He was also accompanied by more than 20 senior Government officials, including Defence Chief Constand Malan and Army Chief Jannie Geldenhuys.

SA's newly-appointed Ambassador to Washington, Dr Brand Fonne, will join the PM and his party today.

Mr Botha and his contingent were met at J G Strijdom Airport at 5 pm by the AG Mr Danie Hough, Mrs Mignon Hough and other leading SWA officials.

Mr Botha addressed a press conference shortly after his arrival at the airport and attended a cocktail party given by the AG and Mrs Hough at SWA House last night. Numerous top political and community leaders were invited.

ASSURANCES

Mr Botha told the press conference that his visit was against the background of the start of Phase Two in the negotiations with the Western five on SWA and that he was seeking certain standpoints and assurances from local leaders and this required in-depth discussion.

He was due to meet the DTA at 8.30 this morning followed by the NNF-orientated parties at 10.30 and Mr Peter Kalangula at 11.30. The discussions are taking place in the Enok conference room.

This afternoon Mr

Botha will meet the NP, the FP, the Bevrydingsfront, Liberation Front, Swapo D and the NPPN.

He was scheduled to have lunch with officers of the Defence Force at the Suiderhof Base and tonight he will attend a braaivleis at the AG's home.

Tomorrow Mr Botha is scheduled to meet Church leaders, business leaders, representatives of the agricultural sector and local editors.

Mr Botha said yesterday that it was only right that he made "the necessary contact with responsible leaders in SWA and ascertain what their points of view are".

SUPPORT

Asked whether yesterday's developments in Cape Town would have any effect on the SA Government's relations with SWA, Mr Botha replied: "I do not see how it can influence our relationship. I

was PM of SA this morning and I still am PM of SA. I have the vast majority of the caucus behind me. I want to call on the people of SA to give their support to me and my colleagues to solve the problems of Southern Africa."

"But I cannot force people to do so if they are not prepared to do so", he added.

Mr Botha was asked whether it was possible to state at this stage whether Dr Treurnicht and Dr Hartzenberg would remain in the Cabinet.

He replied: "That is a matter that will be considered when I get back to Cape Town. In the meantime, I have more important things to do".

In a discussion with The Advertiser last night the PM indicated that the situation in Cape Town was fully in control and he was not over-perplexed.

PM RESPECTS OUR VIEWPOINT SAYS KALANGULA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

THE meeting yesterday morning between the NDP leaders and the SA Government delegation was most constructive.

So said NDP leader Mr Peter Kalangula immediately after the meeting in the Enok conference room in Windhoek.

Mr Neef remarked to Advertiser Editor Leon Kok immediately after the meeting: "As a friend of yours, you would have been proud of Peter Kalangula. He put up a first-rate performance".

Mr Kalangula told a press conference shortly after the meeting that the following subjects were discussed:

- Phase Two of the UN plan.
- The role of the Western

five:

- The impartiality question;
- And the question of the SA presence in the Territory.

Mr Kalangula declined to give details on the talks, saying that these were of a confidential nature.

He did point out however that he told the PM Mr Piet Botha that the NDP wanted the SADF to remain in the Territory during the interim period to independence.

He also pointed out that no discussion took place about the NDP's break from the DTA.

"The PM indicated that he respected our independent point of view", he said.

CSO: 4700/866

FIRST LOCALLY OWNED BANK BECOMES REALITY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A 23-man syndicate of SWA businessmen has taken over a majority share in Volkskas Commercial Bank's interests in the Territory, making it the first locally-owned bank in SWA.

The Republican and National Parties of SWA are equally represented on the Board of this new undertaking, which carries the joint blessing of both leaders, Messrs Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Ministers' Council and Kosi Pretorius, Chairman of the Executive Committee in the Administration for Whites.

This was officially announced at a press conference in Windhoek last night, breaking five months' silence during which the local syndicate took up negotiations with Volkskas following the withdrawal of the German banking giant Dresdner from the talks.

The press conference was held immediately after the 23 promoters met to elect directors and chairmen of the holding and operating companies.

Amongst the guests attending the historical occasion were Dr Johan Jones, SWA's Secretary of Finance, Mr Piet Kruger, Secretary of Economic Affairs and several Municipal officials from the Windhoek City Council.

The City Council is said to have one of the largest accounts at Volkskas.

An official press statement, issued jointly by Volkskas head office and the SA Registrar of Banks disclosed that:

- The Volkskas Group has agreed to sell 74,9 percent of its interests in SWA and Walvis Bay to a new company to be registered by the 23-man syndicate;
- Approval in principle has been given by the SA Minister of Finance;

- With effect from April 1, 51 percent of the transferred interest will pass to the new holding company registered by the syndicate while the remaining 23,9 percent will pass to Volkskas SA which will then hold only 25,1 percent of the issued share capital of the new bank;

- A new name in place of Volkskas SWA Ltd will be announced before or on April 1;

- The new bank's head office will be in Windhoek;

- Permission has been obtained for the bank's clients to operate accounts in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

The past involvement of Dresdner and its local banking organ Swabank in the take over of Volkskas

is reflected in the leading role of several key Swabank figures in the new company.

Addressing newsmen, the elected Chairman of the new bank, Mr Johnny Hamman underlined the initiating role of the negotiations by the local syndicate's negotiations with Volkskas by Mr Nico Oelofse.

Mr Oelofse, who until last month was a Director of Swabank, was elected Chairman of the new bank's controlling company.

Mr Hamman, who is Chairman of the Windhoek Afrikaanse Sakekamer, said at an early stage in the negotiations initiated by Mr Oelofse in consultation with other banking experts "negotiations could not go

ahead and we had to wait because other parties were still busy negotiating at the time."

Mr Piet Botha, presently a co-Managing Director of Swabank, will assume the same post at the new bank when it comes into operation on April 1.

Mr Piet Botha has come to be known as SA and SWA's 'Golden Boy' in banking circles because of his pioneering role in the Randbank and Swabank in the past.

Vice-Chairman of the new bank's Board is Mr Y von Schutz, who prior to Dresdner's takeover of the Swabank, was Swabank's Chairman.

Other Directors of the bank's Board are Messrs Werner List, Chairman of the Ohlthaver and List Group, Mr Andries Pretorius, leading figure in local organised agriculture and Mr Vic Verster, a Windhoek businessman.

EQUAL COMPOSITION¹

Making his first official address as Chairman of the bank, Mr Johnny Hamman said the Directors had been elected one for one to ensure an equal composition of both the Nats and Reps.

During the course of negotiations which commenced in September last year, both party leaders were consulted, Mr Hamman said.

He went on to mention the special role of Mr Jan-nie de Wet, one of the promoters, in steering the syndicate on a course "above party politics".

The composition of the Board had brought people together who had not spoken to each other for years, he said, but who had now become friends.

"We are basically all Southwesterners and believe in the future of this country. It is necessary that an independent country must have its own bank."

Mr Hamman also disclosed that shares will be

made available to the general public at a later stage.

Mr Gert Hanekom, a leading Windhoek accountant, also received special mention for his advisory role on financial aspects of the transaction during the course of negotiations.

Volkskas would retain its minority share in the new bank for "some time" in the future, Mr Hamman said, thanking the SA bank for its positive attitude.

HELPFUL

"the final step would not have been possible had it

not been for Volkskas' helpful posture along the way", he said.

Mr Hamman added that in these difficult political and economic times the take-over of Volkskas by local businessmen was an historical event which would not easily be repeated.

"We will forge ahead with all our strength and if we must lose in the end, we will lose like men", he concluded.

KALANGULA LAUNCHES POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE BREAKAWAY National Democratic Party led by former DTA-President Mr Peter Kalangula began its political campaign with a public meeting at Oshakati at the weekend.

A crowd of over 500 packed the Oshakati Community Hall to hear Mr Kalangula spell out his own position with the support of several other community leaders and Owambo politicians also addressing the meeting.

In an impressive display of authority as Chairman of the Owambo second-tier Authority and confidence as a popular leader, Mr Kalangula moved amongst the crowd prior to the meeting, greeting many with a handshake and a personal word of greeting.

In a well-received address Mr Kalangula:

- Announced the formation of a standing committee to hear complaints against the Security Forces in the north;
- Attacked White civil servants who practised racial discrimination in Owambo;
- Defined his political platform of national unity of Namibia as a whole and his endeavours to bring about an end to the war.

Most of the people present were adults and middle-aged.

The meeting was chaired by Mr Werner Neef, former member of the Ministers' Council who now acts as Mr Kalangula's personal adviser.

Mr Kalangula announced that a standing committee to investigate reports of injustices against the local population by the Security Forces will be instituted "very soon".

The move follows talks between Mr Kalangula and the SA delegation led by Prime Minister P W Botha in Windhoek last week.

The committee will comprise Army officers stationed in the north and local community leaders in Owambo, Mr Kalangula said.

Referring to the talks between his delegation and SA Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha on Phase Two of

the current international settlement initiative, Mr Kalangula said: "We reached an understanding that a committee will be formed jointly by the local population and Army representatives to investigate problems".

SPEAK OUT

"The time has now come for the local people to speak out against the unfair treatment they are suffering in the war".

Mr Kalangula told the meeting that he had received Mr Botha's assurance of cooperation and that he agreed that grievances in the north deserved such attention.

It was the duty of the Army to protect the lives and property of the people in the north, not to do harm and plunder. The local population demanded the same degree of protection against the ravages of war that Whites there were afforded, Mr Kalangula said.

Turning to continued racial discrimination in Owambo, Mr Kalangula said that certain seconded White civil servants did not seem to think that Apartheid had been scrapped in Namibia.

He warned White Government officials not to interfere in the affairs of Owambo and said that he would not permit "SA Government policy" to be implemented.

"We want to develop our own policies in Namibia, not those of SA, nor of Angola or Botswana.

Turning to the war, Mr Kalangula said that he wanted Namibia to have friendly relations with all its neighbours in the region.

CHEAP

INDEPENDENCE

"We do not want a cheap independence, but a costly one — one that entails full international recognition.

"We want an early end to war which must lead us directly to independence... But in

order to achieve that we must correct the wrongs that still exist here". Mr Kalangula said.

Mr Kalangula rejected the idea that Namibia be divided into northern and southern halves, Owambo merging with southern Angola.

An idea along these lines was recently proposed by Mr Kosie Pretorius, leader of the National Party.

According to Mr Kalangula, he had received Mr Botha's assurance that the constitutional idea did originate in SA.

"Our politics is not one of Black and White but of Namibia as a whole. We are fighting for national unity."

Mr Kalangula explained that it had become necessary for him to leave the DTA because his striving for national unity could not be accommodated in the Alliance.

Mr Kalangula repeated his standpoint that he had tried to make a single party out of the DTA, but that "it was not possible to do

this".

He said that the NDP's leaders who had chosen to remain with the DTA under the NDP banner could do so.

'I'LL TAKE THE PEOPLE'

"Those leaders in the NDP can take the party's name with them. I'll take the people with me", he said.

Mr Kalangula said that other public meetings would follow, and suggested that a new name for his party would be announced later.

Several other prominent speakers addressed the meeting after Mr Kalangula, and all affirmed their support for Mr Kalangula and rejection of the DTA.

They included Mr Frans Ndonga, the Owambo millionaire, Mr Victory Vilho, Chief J Taapopi, Pastor Nontunda, Mr Aron Shikongo MEC in Mr Kalangula's Administration, and two prominent businessmen. Messrs Johannes Andjaba and Ismael Jona, who is also an MEC in Owambo.

DTA CALLED ON TO TEMPER BLACK NATIONALISM

Windoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said last night that moderate Southwesters will have to make sure that they win the political battle against Swapo otherwise SWA will go the way of Zimbabwe.

Hear, hear.

Mr Botha has just spent three days in Windhoek along with PM Piet Botha listening to a wide spectrum of political views.

Two questions arise, however:

● Are we winning the political battle at present?

● And do we have any chance of winning a UN-supervised election within the next two to three years?

The answers to the first question, sadly, is most definitely not.

The answer to the second question is yes, but with the utmost qualification.

What then needs review?

Clearly, the DTA is still the only racehorse that can be truly relied on and as such that is where the greatest amount of weight will have to be placed.

The DTA however will have to stop fighting the Anglo-Boer war and start looking Black nationalism square in the eye — because in the end Black nationalism will decide our fate.

Black nationalism cannot be beaten, but it can be tempered and guided.

It goes without saying that the DTA will have to allow Black leadership to truly realise itself so that it

is not seen to be an appendage to the White establishment.

And finally the DTA will have to become considerably less doctrinaire, it cannot afford to have repeat performances of the Kalangula affairs.

Mr Botha no doubt addressed himself last night to the moderates in general in SWA.

Probably not the DTA per se, out of fear of being accused of interfering in the internal affairs of SWA.

We hope however that Mr Botha knew precisely what he was saying, why he said it, and that he too is not part of the illusionary world that we are coming to know.

We also hope that Mr Botha's message penetrated that illusionary world!

DTA NOW HAS INITIATIVE, CLAIMS AFRICA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

SWAPO'S rejection of the Phase One proposals in the Western Five's latest settlement plan had given the DTA the initiative, Dr Ben Africa, acting President of the DTA said in Windhoek today.

He addressed newsmen briefly as the DTA delegation emerged from nearly two hours of talks with SA Prime Minister, P W Botha's delegation in Windhoek.

Dr Africa declined to give details on the DTA's position on Phase Two, but

said that part of the foundation had been discussed with the SA delegation.

"The commencement of Phase Two depends on Swapo's attitude to Phase One," he said.

The discussions had been open-hearted and a two-way interchange of views.

SWA's interim constitution AG 8 had also been raised, but Dr Africa declined to give details.

Asked about the fragmentation of the DTA after the walkout of DTA former President Peter Kalangula, Dr Africa said "The pot had been stirred and we came out stronger."

CSO: 4700/866

LEADING OWAMBOS AFFIRM LOYALTY TO DTA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

THREE leading Owambo politicians have stated their intention of staying with the DTA after Mr Peter Kalangula, former President of the DTA staged a walk-out last week, leading his Owambo delegation from a Head Committee meeting of the Alliance.

Last week, Mr Tara Imbili, an Owambo Minister and member of the Ministers' Council walked out, saying that he intended resigning from the Council and the DTA.

However, shortly afterwards he retracted this statement and said that he was staying with the DTA. Now the same declaration of solidarity with the DTA has come from former Alliance President Peter Cornelius Ndjoba and a prominent member of the National Assembly for the Owambos, Mr Immanuel Nghixulifua.

Mr Nghixulifua arrived in Windhoek at the weekend and in a press conference held shortly after his arrival at Eros air-

port, he said he was going to have discussions with the DTA Secretariat and announced that he totally distanced himself from Mr Kalangula's actions, adding that he was staying in the DTA and had not intention of breaking away from the Alliance.

Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, a senior Owambo politician and Headman at Elenga issued a statement before the weekend, confirming his support for the DTA.

"I still believe that it is the only Alliance which can lead SWA to peace, freedom and prosperity."

Mr Kalangula's walk-out represented the first split in the DTA, resulting in the loss to the Alliance of the biggest ethnic group in the Territory.

Mr Kalangula walked out because he had grave reservations about the overall running of the DTA and he disliked the ethnic form of the Alliance. He was also unhappy about the interim government's handling of Owambo as well as the interim constitution AG 8, which he wanted to be scrapped.

SHIPANGA SEES AG 8 AS DIVISIVE FACTOR

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

"EVENTS" within the DTA should be viewed against the background of SWA's interim constitution AG 8, Mr. Andreas Shipanga, newly re-elected President of Swapo D said in Windhoek last week.

Addressing a news conference after the party had held its fifth annual consultative conference in Oshakati, Mr Shipanga said that the SA Government should take note that the breakaway of the Alliance's former President Peter Kalangula was the result of racial and tribal polarisation resulting from the implementation of AG 8.

"We in Swapo D said from the beginning that the politics of race and tribe must end. Mr Kalangula has now seen the same", he said.

Mr Shipanga maintained that instead of forging unity in SWA, AG 8 was "dividing the people".

Four new members were elected to Swapo D's 11-

man National Executive although the names of three had to be withheld "for professional reasons", Mr Shipanga announced. Two are Whites.

The fourth Mr Andries Booys, has been charged with Special Projects.

UPDATE

The conference, which was attended by 65 delegates also appointed a Special Committee to revise the Party's policy and programme in the light of changed circumstances and to "bring it up to date with the realities that we are facing in this tortured country of ours."

Exiles abroad serve on both Swapo D's National Executive and its 35-man Central Committee.

All the leaders were re-elected, with Mr Solomon Mifima back as the Party's Vice-President.

The conference urged the Western Contact Group and all parties involved in the settlement negotiations to proceed with Phase Two of the current initiative immediately, in order to obtain peace in

the Territory, and demanded the immediate implementation of UN Resolution 435.

REIGN OF TERROR

The conference also noted the "absolute reign of terror that the population in the war zones in the north of our country are subjected to daily."

"The civilian population is subjected to beatings, murders, robberies, rapes and destruction of properties and have nowhere to go for protection or compensation".

No political party must veto a peaceful solution for the country's independence, according to Swapo D.

The conference called upon the SA Government to "completely dismantle its racist and tribal institutions in Namibia" and further noted "with utmost disquiet and horror that since the SA Government had established the Bantustan 'governments' under AG 8, tribalism is rearing its ugly head among the oppressed and exploited Black people of this country more than ever before".

METJE FOUNDATION GIVES MONEY TO DESERT RESEARCH CENTER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Feb 82 pp 4, 5

[Text]

THE NAMIB
Research Institute at Gobabeb received a tremendous boost at the weekend when it received a micro data-processing computer, a three wheel motor scooter, and equipment valued at R6 500, from the Metje Foundation.

It was a special occasion, with only a few invited guests and members of the local press corps in attendance to witness the informal handing-over ceremony.

Since its inception in 1963 on the bank of the Kuiseb river, the desert research station has produced a host of valuable scientific information about the world's oldest desert, with a small resident staff using a minimum of equipment.

Scientific areas covered in ongoing research programmes as well as by visiting scientists include zoology, geomorphology, archeology, ethnology and botany.

Visiting scientists have three laboratories, a dark

room, work area and sleeping quarters at their disposal.

Gobabeb is situated in the middle of the Naukluft Park 320 kms from Windhoek and 100 kms from Walvis Bay where the three main habitats of the desert meet, namely, the dunes stretching southwards from the Kuiseb, the gravel plains to the north and the riverside forests along the water-course.

Some of the current research programmes in progress at Gobabeb are:

- Climate of the Central Namib by J and N Lancaster;
- Biology of the Namib Dune Silverfish by M Seeley and R Hamilton;
- Dune Movement in the Central Namib by H Besir from Stuttgart University;
- The Ecology of *Welwitschia Mirabilis* by BA Marsh; and
- Dynamics of waxy blooms in desert tenebrionids — field and laboratory observations by E McClain.

There are many more projects underway in Gobabeb — one of SWA's few scientific centres with international repute, but

ironically, little known locally.

The Institute is largely dependent on private sponsors, and the latest donation by the Metje Foundation is certainly going to contribute to Gobabeb's further development.

Some of the scientific interests to be found in the Namib habitat include:

- The *Welwitschia Mirabilis* — one of the earth's oldest plants and with no other relative in the world;
- The White tenebrionid beetle with the longest legs of all beetles and unique to the Namib;
- The White Lady or dancing spider with its unique behaviour;
- The sidewinder snake with its eyes on top of its head; and
- The Golden Mole discovered in the 1950s — the only mammal able to breathe and move about under a layer of dune sand.

This desert station is not normally open to visitors, so when Advertiser Photographer Dirk Heinrich had the opportunity to scout about, he brought home these few glimpses of Gobabeb and its surround.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WHITES IN SWAKOPMUND PLANNED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

IF NEGOTIATIONS between the Administration for Whites and the Catholic Church in SWA fail on the takeover of the Antonius Hospital in Swakopmund, the Administration will erect a new hospital for Whites in the town, said Mr Willem Odendaal, MEC for Health last week.

He was replying to a plea by Opposition MLA for Swakopmund, Mr Heiner Schneider-Waterberg during the committee stage on the Additional Appropriation Draft Ordinance on the Health vote.

Mr Schneider-Waterberg called upon Mr Odendaal to consider granting interim financial assistance to the Catholic Church for the Antonius Hospital which had run into difficulties as a result of the considerable growth in Swakopmund during recent years.

Mr Schneider-Waterberg motivated his plea by stressing Swakopmund's importance as a growing town in SWA and also the Territory's main holiday resort.

Mr Odendaal said no decision could be taken while negotiations were pending.

Earlier during the session Mr Schneider-Waterberg had asked a question concerning the Administration's plans for a future hospital in Swakopmund to which Mr Odendaal replied that negotiations were underway for the purchase of the Antonius Hospital.

Like all other hospitals run by the Catholic Church in SWA, the Antonius has been opened to all groups since after the assumption of the National Assembly in 1979.

Mr Odendaal reminded the Assembly that his department was responsible for Whites only.

SETTLEMENT MUST BE ACHIEVED SOON ASSERTS PRIME MINISTER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Mar 82 p 4

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA was determined that a settlement in SWA should be achieved soon to bring peace and stability to the region, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in Windhoek on Friday.

"We are determined, as a government, to come to a settlement as far as SWA is concerned," Mr Botha said.

"We are anxious for elections to take place to enable the Territory to have a proper government and to bring peace and stability to this area."

The Prime Minister was addressing a news conference after wrapping up two days of consultations with political and community leaders in the Territory.

Questions at the conference were restricted to matters concerning SWA.

The Prime Minister said SA had accepted Phase One proposals in the Western Contact Group's peace initiative and the Republic was now proceeding to Phase Two negotiations.

"It was in view of this fact that we came here to consult and deliberate with the various leaders and organisations, to hear their views to enable us to formulate our own attitudes in future discussions."

Mr Botha said stability in the Territory was a prerequisite to peace, prosperity and development.

At present SA was carrying the financial burden of the development of the Territory, but the international community had to shoulder part of that burden if it was sincere about SWA's future prosperity.

FINANCIAL BURDEN

"But what we feel is that this burden should not be carried only by South Africa. If the international community is interested — and I accept that they are — in the development and real happiness and prosperity of this country, they must carry part of that burden," Mr Botha said.

In the next round of discussions on SWA's future, SA would discuss the issue

with the West to establish to which extent the international community was prepared to aid the Territory financially.

The Republic's contribution to SWA last year amounted to R1 000 million.

Mr Botha said there were probably many people in SWA who did not agree with a one-man-one-vote system of elections as proposed by the West.

"My own policy in the Republic of South Africa is not a one-man-one-vote system in a unitary state.

"But that does not take away from the fact that we have to do here with a specific problem".

The principle of one-man-one-vote as a basis for a SWA settlement had already been accepted 11 years ago by the previous Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster.

REAL DESIRE

Mr Botha said SA "could always make an attempt" to arrange for the

United Nations Secretary General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to visit SWA "if there is a real desire on his part and on the part of the people in SWA for him to come here and to ascertain for himself what the real situation in the country is."

The suggestion was raised in the course of consultations the past two days," Mr Botha said.

"Some of the people we spoke to said it will be a good thing, it will assist the idea of impartiality if the UN could know the facts of the country itself."

Asked about a statement by the General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, that Blacks in SWA viewed SA's military presence in the Territory as that of "an occupying force," Mr Botha said:

"I took the initiative in all discussions to put this very question to every responsible leader, whether they agreed with us or differed from us.

"I asked them this one specific question: 'are you in favour of South Africa withdrawing from this country, and do you visualise that this country can proceed in future without the protection of South Africa?'."

ALL SAID 'NO'

"All of them said 'no we do not want to see South Africa leave,' and those who did not say so positively remained silent, they were only a few."

Mr Botha said SA was already "making contact" with the Western powers on Phase Two of the initiative.

"We are in Phase Two already, discussing the elements of Phase Two", Mr Pik Botha said.

It depended on the five-nation Contact Group how soon it presented its Phase Two proposals to interested parties in the SWA dispute.

"We are in a hurry," the Prime Minister said. — Sapa.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSAL TO DIVIDE COUNTRY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Feb 82 p 16

[Article by Leon Kok in column "From the Editor's Desk": "More Ways Than One To Skin a Cat"]

[Text]

THERE IS a lot of talk around town that NP leader Mr Koes Pretorius' idea of dividing SWA into three parts is a serious matter.

Some sources have it that the idea did not originate with Mr Pretorius; that it had its origins with PM Piet Botha.

Some have it that the main purpose of Mr Botha's visit to Windhoek this week was to raise the matter with local parties and to sound them out at the very least.

And so the stories go.

If indeed there is any truth in them, Mr Botha's visit this week was clearly an attempt to strike while the going was good.

The internal parties have never been more divided and weaker than they are now relative to Swapo and UN Security Council Resolution 435 — which lends them to persuasion that alternatives to Resolution 435 should be sought.

The split in the DTA has been a manifestation in particular of the polarisation between north and

south and between the Owambos and the non-Owambos. This too lends itself to the non-Owambos being led to believe that if they don't go ahead with the UN plan, they won't be dominated by the Owambo strength in numbers.

DTA Chairman Dirk Mudge made fun of Mr Pretorius' plan in a speech in Rehoboth last year, but clearly there are advantages in it for him too.

The UN and the Owambos out the way, the chances are that the reign of power will remain firmly in his hands.

Besides, according to former DTA President Peter Kalangula, Mudge has on occasion hinted at the need for an internal solution and the possibility of SWA joining the SA constellation of states.

Right, as I have argued before, there is merit in many of these arguments.

But then these questions arise:

- Is the plan fair?
- Will it bring about peace?
- And is it practical?

If it is decided to retain SWA as a unitary state as

we now know it, the problems would be limited. Ironically, the NP, NDP, Swanu and other moderate parties could probably find each other on this score. They have all at some time or other talked about dividing the country into three or more administrative divisions.

But if it is decided to cut Owambo off from the rest of SWA and to leave it to its own devices, whatever these might be, then the least that can be done is to have a referendum in the country to decide whether the majority of people want that or not.

And if there is a referendum, I suspect that the vast majority of the country's people will opt to retain the country as one unit. The people in the north who constitute the majority will almost certainly be reluctant to revoke their right to the resources in the south. Forcing a decision on them will be most unfair and will generate unlimited hate and resentment.

This situation in turn, I believe, will provide an obvious answer to the next

question: the war must inevitably continue. The Owambos and others will certainly fight for what they believe is theirs. Moreover, their struggle will be supported by a very sympathetic world.

The third answer: both SA and SWA will become internationally isolated by opting out of the UN plan. Besides, as pointed out, we will be committed to an endless war. It goes without saying that in the long run both countries will become spiritually and economically drained if not ruined.

Some may argue that this is the price we will have to pay for survival.

Absolute nonsense.

There are more ways than one of skinning a cat.

PS Foreign Minister Pik Botha told me on Wednesday night that SA is deadly serious about going ahead with Resolution 435. That being the case, I hope his government knows what it is doing and I hope that it knows the current strength of its race horse. True, Mr Botha has one consolation — he doesn't have to remain in Namibia after the election!

ANTHROPOLOGIST TAKES BLEAK VIEW OF KATATURA PEOPLE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Mar 82 p 7

[Article by Karl Gowaseb: "The Woman of Katutura--Fighting a Losing Battle"]

[Text]

THE PEOPLE of Katutura — especially the women — are living in limbo.

They are waiting in vain for an unknown force to take them out of the negative environment they find themselves in at present.

Supporting her argument that unskilled labourers are eking out a tremendously hard existence in Katutura, Dr Karla Powe, an Associate Professor in anthropology attached to the Lethbridge University of Canada said in a lecture of the Namibia Education Forum last week that women were under constant pressure from men, while unskilled labourers suffer unbearably from lack of financial resources in Katutura.

The lecture titled 'Katutura: Environment of Cultural Stagnation' was based mainly on Prof Powe's interviews with men, women and children.

Her anthropological research involved mainly Hereros, although some interviews were done with Owambos as well.

SUFFER

Prof Powe, who also did research in Zambia between 1973 and 1975, said that the attitude of submissiveness was strong amongst Herero women. Women in general also suffered tremendously from confined space in Katutura.

"People are squeezed into little houses and this creates unbelievable pressure".

She said pressure does not only occur in highly-developed societies, but in Katutura it displays some traits of exploitation.

This subsequently resulted in people adopting a solution of "using the system in order to beat it".

A culture of crime, alcoholism and there is an increased birthrate of illegitimate children which destroys a sense of identity of people, according to Prof Powe.

Personalities are worn down and a strong dependency on others, especially amongst women is easily discernible in Katutura.

Prof Powe said an ethnically split society — as

in Katutura where each ethnic group lives in a specified section — is generally propped up with distortions. Separate development discourages alternatives, imputes wrong values in people and produces leaders with no clear vision.

Cultures are never closed or pure, and nor are people Prof Powe said. There is no society or ethnic group which had ever developed separately successfully.

FAULTY PREMISES

"Namibia is a nation whose foundations rests on faulty premises. There are no homes for pregnant women or drop-outs like in the US and primary schools for Black children are places of confusion".

She said Black mothers,

finding themselves in a repressive environment, often suffer from ill-health and broken spirits.

They are basically left with three non-choices — either to assimilate their frustrations, patronise their feelings or "to burn themselves out from the inside".

On the other hand, according to Prof Powe, children in Katutura schools are imputed with wrong values and are not stimulated socially.

"The primary schools in Katutura have no good books, no libraries. The children see themselves as ugly, poor, stupid and as a result, are distrustful".

Prof Powe said of the schools which she visited in Katutura that the children read mostly Afrikaans picture books.

LOST IDENTITY

The history of a people are destroyed in this way and there is a strong need for Blacks to regain their lost sense of identity, according to Prof Powe.

Literature, art and philosophy are foreign to students in Katutura and there is not even a school of journalism.

"Where are the Black writers, painters, artists who can express the feelings of their people. Something is amiss" Prof Powe exclaimed.

Any exclusive group, who feels that it has received a covenant from God to civilise and rule others and in that way protect that status quo, must be disillusioned in the long run, Prof Powe said.

Only a strong drive from within will enable them to regain their alienated identity, Prof Powe maintained.

PRESSURE TO OPEN WHITE COLLEGE TO ALL RACES CLAIMS KOSIE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Feb 82 p 4

[Text]

THERE WERE conscious efforts to close some of SWA's Black teachers training colleges outside Windhoek in order to put pressure on the Administration for Whites to open the Windhoek Teachers College to all groups.

This allegation was made by Chairman of the White Executive Committee Mr Kosie Pretorius last week.

He was addressing the White Legislative Assembly on its last day of the first session this year.

Mr Pretorius re-opened the dispute around the College, Tintenpalast, and SWA House which has been raging between the Ministers' Council and the White Administration since last year.

There had been considerable accord between the DTA and the National Party until the middle of last year, so much so that both parties presented a common front at the Geneva Conference with regard to international pressure on SWA's independence problem.

Continuing disagreements between the Republican and National Parties had made things

difficult for SA in conducting international negotiations on the Territory and it was not these grounds that the AG Mr Danie Hough got the two parties together to sort out their differences.

After consulting with each of the parties, Mr Hough compiled a list of differences and chaired a consultative committee between the two to thrash out the problems in the interests of White unity.

This process was reported in The Advertiser on Friday.

During the course of negotiations the RP had set up an investigation into the question of the College and he suspected that their findings caused the investigation to be temporarily stopped, said Mr Pretorius.

FIRST AND ONLY

Mr Pretorius said that the Windhoek College was the first and only White teachers training college in SWA whereas Black and Brown groups had eight.

The Augustinum College in Khomasdal was used today as a high school, making it one the best high schools in SA, he said.

The Colleges at Döbra near Windhoek and at Okakarara in Damaraland

had both closed this year, he added.

The Ongwediwa College in Ondangwa was also being used as a high school.

In total all Black and Brown teachers training facilities in the Territory were presently only 56 per cent occupied amongst its 200 full-time students, while it could accommodate a total of 400, according to Mr Pretorius.

"We must not look at parity in this respect," he said, "because then we'll find that the Black and Brown groups have excellent facilities such as Ongwediwa and Augustinium which are underutilised."

Mr Pretorius referred to Mr Mudge's demand at a public meeting in Katutura last year, that the AG must hand the College, the Tintenpalast and SWA House over to the Central Government.

In doing so Mr Mudge had broken the agreement between him and the White Exco that the negotiations concerning these public facilities would not be disclosed in public.

Mr Mudge had broken that agreement, forcing Mr Pretorius to answer to the charges that the White Exco was being reluctant in finding a solution.

"With his Katutura demands, Mr Mudge has created a tendency of polarisation which we can still taste today," said Mr Pretorius.

A BOLT

The Katutura speech had come like a bolt from the blue, Mr Pretorius said, with no consultation between the Exco and the Ministers' Council preceding it.

Similarly, Dr Ben Africa, Vice-President of the DTA struck a "false note" after agreement had

been reached between the parties on the purchase of the Administration building complex late last year.

On returning from the US where he was to have addressed the UN but did not manage to get a hearing, Dr Africa disclosed the text of his prepared speech to the media in Windhoek, in which he was to have said that the Ministers' Council "is taking over the Tintenpalast and the AG, SWA House."

Shortly afterwards a radio report stated that the Ministers' Council was moving into the Tintenpalast.

MEC Mr Jannie De Wet issued a statement in response saying that there would be no moving until a formal contract had been drawn up.

It was then that Mr Mudge re-opened the College issue, Mr Pretorius said.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES TO GET 14 PERCENT INCREASE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

ALL MUNICIPAL employees are to receive a salary increase of 14 percent.

This decision was made at the Council's monthly meeting last night.

The increase comes into effect on April 1. This means that Municipal employees will be almost on par with inflation, which has been estimated as 15,5 percent for the past year.

The increase applies to all categories of Municipal employees, including temporary personnel and students with vacation jobs. At the same time, Municipal contributions to the pension schemes for both Whites and Blacks have been raised.

Senior personnel have received an increase in car loans. This has been done to keep in line with the increases in car prices. The Town Clerk now has R15 330 available to him for this purpose, heads of departments will get R12 584, and deputy heads R10 067.

The increased expenses for Windhoek, Khomasdal and Katutura together will amount to over R2 million. Councillor Fanie Spies, the Chairman of the Management Committee, said in motivating the increases that this amount might have to be covered through an increase in rates and taxes. He said that ways of saving money elsewhere were being investigated, which would hopefully enable the Council to avoid an increase in taxes.

CSO: 4700/866

BRIEFS

CIVIL SERVANTS', TEACHERS' BONANZA--The Additional Budget for the White Administration is a pay bonanza for White teachers and civil servants. Pay increases which White teachers have been getting since April 1 last year totals R 6 095 000 and makes up most of the Additional Budget passed last week in the White Legislative Assembly. The R8,4m Additional Budget for the current year ending March 31 brings the total Budget for the White Administration to R183,8m for the year, from an original R175,4m sum budgeted for in April last year. In addition to the R6m plus going to the Education vote on salaries, wages and allowances, a further amount of R524 000 is allocated to the Whites' Department of Health for salaries and wages. R20 000 will also go to civil servants' paypackets under the Supplies Vote of the Additional Budget. Besides these amounts there is also one of R58 000 allocated for "outside labour" under the Transport Vote, and another R13 000 to "subsistence and transport" under the "Supplies Vote." How much goes to transport and to subsistence respectively is not specified. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Feb 82 p 12]

RESERVE MONIES TRANSFERRED--An ordinance which passed through a White Legislative Assembly with little attention during its present short session provides for the transfer of all unexpended money from SWA's Territorial Development and Reserve Fund to the Revenue Fund of the White Administration. The ordinance, called the Financial Affairs Ordinance, comes into effect on April 1 when the entire balance held in the fund is transferred to the White Administration. Introducing the Second Reading of the Draft Ordinance in the White Legislative Assembly, Mr Adolf Brinkman, NP MEC for Education disclosed that the amount totalled R20,4m. The amount is made up of R8m in the Government Works Account, R1 997 000 in the Roads Account, R9,5m Local Government Account, R711 500 Housing Account and R100 000 each in the Reserve and Capital Betterment Accounts. The disclosure was in response to a question by RP MIA for Windhoek South, Mr Klaus Wolff. No further discussion came from the Opposition side of the Assembly. The Territorial Development and Reserve Fund was established by Section 2(1) of the Territorial Development and Reserve Fund Ordinance 13 of 1944 in the SWA Administration. The Financial Affairs Ordinance of 1982 states in its preamble that the transfer of the unexpended moneys to the White Representative Authority is done in terms of AG 8 which provides for the division of State functions amongst three tiers of Government and after consultation with the AG Mr Danie Hough. The ordinance does not repeal the Territorial Development and Reserve Fund Ordinance of 1944, however. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Feb 82 p 14]

NCDP BITTER--The Namibia Christian Democratic Party has issued a tersely worded statement attacking the AG Mr Danie Hough for the exclusion of the NCDP from last week's round of talks between internal parties and the SA delegation led by Prime Minister P.W. Botha. Here is the full text of the press declaration: Let it be known to each and everyone why the NCDP as the second largest internal party has not been invited to the current talks with the South African Government and the Administrator-General, on the future of Namibia. The reason dates back to January 1981 in Geneva where the NCDP delegate refused obedience to the request of the AG to withdraw from the speakers' list. (Hough: "You have to bear the consequences.") Later, in November 1981 a high-ranking official of the Administrator-General's headquarters told us that the AG is not willing to negotiate with, or even talk to the leader of the NCDP or any other member. This reflects a most questionable attitude of the present Administrator-General, who, as the highest office bearer in this international territory is supposed to be absolutely impartial. After our talks on Phase Two with the Western Contact Group which will take place fairly soon, we shall publish our standpoint immediately. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Mar 82 p 4]

CARRINGTON DEFENDS NEGOTIATIONS--Salisbury--The British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, last week defended painstaking negotiations on SWA independence as the only alternative to bloodshed and destruction in the Territory. Speaking at an official dinner at the end of the first day of a two-day visit to Zimbabwe, he said efforts by the five-nation Western Contact Group on SWA to protect the interests of all parties to the dispute were often viewed as favouritism towards one side or the other. But Lord Carrington said the Contact Group--comprising Britain, the United States, France, Canada and West Germany--would not deviate from its "difficult, time-consuming and often frustrating task" of finding an internationally-acceptable independence settlement. "There will be no agreement...no independence for Namibia unless we genuinely take account of the real concerns and essential interests of all parties concerned," he said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Mar 82 p 2]

KARIBIB LABOR PARTY DISBANDS--The Karibib branch of Mr Barney Barnes's Labour Party has decided to disband in protest against the manner in which the Coloured Administration is handling the affairs of the Coloured people in SWA. In a press release issued by the Chairman of the branch Mr P. Beyl and the Vice-Chairman, Mr J.M. de Klerk, it is stated that the decision was taken at a recent meeting of the Labour Party's Karibib branch. Mr Barnes is leader of the LP and Chairman of the Executive of the Coloured Administration. "The Coloured voters of Karibib want to distance themselves from the poor image and the extreme unpopularity of Mr Barnes," the statement reads, adding that continued association with the leader can only do the Coloured community harm. According to the statement, very little of the Labour Party election promises have been met in Karibib. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/866

LEGISLATORS URGED TO SUBSTANTIATE STATEMENTS MADE IN ASSEMBLY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Editorial in the "Daily Times Opinion" column: "Misuse of Privileges"]

[Text]

PARLIAMENTARY correspondents boycotted the coverage of the Bendel State House of Assembly last week in protest against an allegation by Mr. Job Obanor, a legislator, that Dr. Samuel Ogbemudia gave them bribe to cover the market women's demonstration which was staged on the precinct of the Assembly.

This obviously news worthy event was reported, but unfortunately, Mr. Obanor felt that journalists should have closed their eyes when the demonstration was going on. For doing their legitimate duty, Mr. Obanor accused journalists, on the floor of the state Assembly, of taking bribe without substantiating his claim.

This wild allegation, no doubt, was because of his belief that parliamentary immunity empowers him to say whatever he likes in the House without being taken to court.

Round the country, there have been many frivolous remarks like this by some legislators. Recently, for instance, Bassey Etienam in the House of Representatives said categorically that Nigerians in Ghana were in danger of annihilation. The President has since sent a letter to the House to say that the situation was not as grievous.

What all this amounts to is that some legislators do not check their facts properly before making statements in the House. They should understand that parliamentary immunity is meant to help them make informed observation on any issue courageously and

fearlessly. It is not meant for smear campaigns or to settle personal scores. For its advantages we would like to be identified always with the need for parliamentarians to enjoy this immunity. However, they should use it with the greatest discretion. So far, some of them have not handled the privilege with the expected dignity.

As the representatives of the people, they should see the privilege as a trust which they could not mismanage without appropriate sanctions from the electorate.

Nigerians are entitled to take whatever their representatives say very seriously. Legislators should, therefore, respect their audience all the time by ensuring that every statement they make has been exhaustively researched to guarantee its authenticity.

But regrettably, some legislators are lured by the desire to have undue publicity to make statements without adequate verification.

[word missing], this detracts from the credibility of the august House and creates the impression that some of the legislators are mere jesters.

We feel that law makers should be very sure of their facts before standing up to talk on the floor of the House. Parliamentary immunity must not be misconstrued to mean licence for frivolities and recklessness or as an instrument to destroy the reputation of others. The misuse of the privilege must stop.

DISADVANTAGES OF MINIMUM WAGE POINTED OUT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Feb 82 p 3

[Editorial in the column "DAILY TIMES Opinion": "Rectify These Anomalies"]

[Text]

FOLLOWING the industrial action that was embarked upon in May last year, by members of the Nigerian Labour Congress, the Federal Government decided to fix the minimum wage at ₦125. In view of the prevailing economic conditions, this was a very prudent move.

This is because the recommended wage and the attendant allowances, go a long way to meeting the basic demands of workers in the low income category.

Naturally, this cadre of workers must have been very happy over the new wage structure. This is hardly surprising in view of the fact that those on levels 01-03 had their salaries increased from ₦1,200, ₦1,236, ₦1,264 respectively to ₦1,500.

But a close look at this picture reveals a number of dark spots. In the first instance, it will be observed that workers on these three levels have been lumped together by this new wage structure. In other words, the distinctions between level 01-03 have been completely obliterated. In addition workers on grade level 04, are now to earn the same amount as those in the preceding three categories.

In practical terms, this means that a messenger who is a primary six holder now earns the same amount as a clerical officer who is a secondary school certificate holder. Invariably, this tends to de-emphasise the differentials in academic qualifications.

At the same time the input made by those who got promoted from the lower level to grade level 04 has been completely neglected by this new wage structure. Clearly this erodes much of the authority that they ought to exercise on their subordinates.

Clearly then these are anomalies that the government must rectify. As it is, morale is bound to be very low among the affected workers. Obviously, they will not only feel slighted at the across-the-board minimum wage, they will also be incensed by the fact that they also lent their voices to the efforts that wrested the wage increases from the government. Indeed, it is as if they were never part of the struggle that brought about the new minimum wage.

As things stand now, the situation can easily be contained. In fact, many institutions have already directed their appeals to the different arms of the government on this sensitive issue.

This is why it is very necessary for the national Assembly to remove these various lapses before the matter assumes a crisis proportion. A stitch in time saves nine, the Federal Government should nip the situation in the bud.

Consequently, the processes that will correct these unusual happenings should be set in motion. This will surely defuse any explosive situation that that could arise from the inequitable awards.

APPEAL ISSUED TO END BENDEL TEACHERS STRIKE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Feb 82 p 3

[Editorial in the column "DAILY TIMES Opinion": "End This Dispute Now"]

[Text]

FOR the past seven weeks, thousands of school children have been roaming

the streets in Bendel State, following the teachers' withdrawal of their services on January 7, in protest against the failure of the State Government to pay their salaries since October last year.

Definitely, this is the longest strike by teachers in this country in recent times and the effect on the academic performances as well as the entire future of the pupils, especially the finalists, could be calamitous. By May, form five pupils will start their West African School Certificate Examinations, although they have had no lectures for over half a term.

The argument of the Bendel State Government has been that the operationalisation of the new revenue formula and last year's oil glut appreciably reduced the revenue from Lagos. This is untenable, because by its programmes, the state government was supposed to give priority attention to education.

All that the government has been doing is to embark on the execution of prestigious educational programmes like the building of the University of Ekpoma. In the face of prevailing realities, such projects could have been shelved to make money available to meet more pressing problems such as the payment of teachers' salaries.

It is characteristic of the state government to point fingers to other states with similar problems or pass the buck to the Federal Government for the

current impasse with its teachers. But it should realise that there is no state in this country where teachers have gone on strike for so long because of non-payment of salaries.

It is also pertinent to know that between January and July last year, Oyo State, the population of which is about twice that of Bendel, received ₦211.4 million as revenue from the Federal Government, while Bendel State got ₦215.1 million. In spite of this the Oyo State Government which is executing the same educational programme, has managed her affairs with teachers better.

We therefore believe that the problem of Bendel is that of mismanagement of funds and inadequate exploitation of local revenue resources.

Nobody is impressed by the seeming nonchalance of the government to solve this crucial problem. Even up to now, we do not know of any contingency arrangements by the government to end the strike.

We strongly feel that all sides to the dispute should endeavour to make sacrifices in the interest of the children, and therefore appeal to the teachers of Bendel State to ask for only their salaries and work out arrangements for further negotiations with the government on the resolution of their other demands at the meeting scheduled for today. On its part, the government should get money from whatever source to at least pay the teachers' salaries up to date. It is neither in the interest of the government nor the teachers and their pupils for this dispute to remain unsettled. Enough is enough.

FACILITIES TO RECEIVE FOREIGN CRUDE OIL READY IN JUNE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Feb 82 pp 1, 9

[Article by Mohammed Bomoil]

[Text]

THE multi-million Naira facilities at Escravos in Bendel State for receiving heavy foreign crude oil is to be ready in June this year.

This in effect means that the 150 million Naira lubrication section of the Kaduna Refinery which has been idle since the inception of the mill will go into production this year.

The lubrication section of the refinery is specifically designed to process foreign crude oil but because the facilities at Escravos have not been built, half of the refinery has been idle.

Speaking to the New Nigerian yesterday, the NNPC Production Manager, Dr. T.M. John said the facilities at Escravos mainly consisted of a 25 kilometre sealine and storage tanks. It is expected to be completed by June.

Dr. John said the facilities at Escravos will be large enough to supply 50,000 barrels of crude oil required to work the lubrication section of the Kaduna Refinery.

He said the Kaduna Refinery which has been shut down for six weeks in order to effect maintenance is expected to be opened by March 15, this year. He added that maintenance work was progressing on schedule with no serious hitch.

As regards the capacity of the refinery to meet public demand as a result of the closure, Dr. John said the stop-gap arrangements made had been moving like a clock work.

He said the refinery had adequate products to meet the nor-

mal requirements of consumers, adding that all the consignments being expected were being received as planned.

The refinery had earlier worked out a plan to counter a projected shortage of petroleum products when the refinery closed. However, oil marketing companies were reluctant to move the products in tankers from the southern part of the country, which led to a temporary fuel shortage last year.

A new arrangement was subsequently made to utilise the stock of the refinery which stood at about 40 million litres of gasoline and receive around 96 million litres through the pipeline from Warri to augment the efforts of the oil marketing firms.

The third aspect of the arrangement was the bridging of the fuel supply by the oil marketing companies by road and rail haulage.

NEWSPAPER STAFF PREPARES DEFENSE AGAINST SENATE ACCUSATIONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New Nigerian Newspapers Ltd. (NNN), Chief I. I. Morphy, has said he will lead a team of five management staff to testify before the Senate Committee on Labour over some allegations of misappropriation preferred against the Managing Director, Alhaji Tukur Othman and several other senior staff of the company.

Speaking to the New Nigerian on Wednesday, the chairman said the team will comprise the acting Managing Director of the company, Alhaji Abhati Ahmed; the Company Secretary, Malam Laminu Baba Gana; the Managing Director of the New Nigerian Packaging company, Alhaji Salisu Bayero, as well as the General Manager (Lagos), Malam M.A. Abdulkadir.

Chief Morphy said that he did not think the charges made against the company were true.

Some former officials of the New Nigerian Newspapers Staff Association had peti-

tioned the Senate Committee on Labour, appealing to it to probe the activities of the company and to ensure that more than 100 workers dismissed by the company last year were reinstated.

In his testimony before the committee, the former president of the staff association, Mr. D. M. Mangga, alleged that some senior officials of the company had set up two private companies in Kano which were being used indirectly to divert company profits to their pockets.

He also alleged that 30,000 Naira was embezzled in the Lagos office of the New Nigerian last year and also accused the management of high-handedness.

As a result of the petition, the chairman of the committee, Senator Joseph Ansa, directed both the management and the Minister for Employment, Labour and Productivity to appear before his committee next Tuesday.

The industrial union of the company is also to appear.

CSO: 4700/872

NIGERIAN-MADE STEEL SAID WORLD'S MOST EXPENSIVE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Feb 82 p 30

[Text]

NIGERIAN-made steel may be the world's costliest, some Senators have heard.

They were told that steel to be produced in Katsina, Kaduna State, could cost three times more than imported steel.

They heard that it would cost N200 to import a tonne of steel to Katsina but between N500 to N600 to produce it there.

The situation was described as "economically unviable and a waste of the investment funds, except the overheard cost is checked".

The news came out during a recent Senate meeting with the officials of the steel development of the Executive Office of the President.

The chairman of the Senate Committee on Steel Development, Senator David Dafinone, asked the Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mainan Ali Makele.

"How viable is the project? What is the cost of production envisaged at Aladja and the cost envisaged for Katsina?"

In answering the question, the general manager of steel development, Mr. Fred Brume said: "We don't have a steady production cost yet. We have a cost estimates year by year up to 1985.

"We have to produce at 45 per cent to 55 per cent of capacity billets at roughly N500 per

tonne during the year".

Senator Isa Obaro worried, said: "The cost at Katsina is almost three times the amount it would cost to import them".

"The importation is roughly N200 per tonne while your own price is between N500 to N600 per tonne."

Malam Makele made the Senators understand that countries like Japan and India started poorly and "after some time caught up".

Senator Dafinone asked if the N395 million being asked for by the minister included the estimated cost for the Aluminium smelter plant, the alloy special plant and the foundry complex.

The minister said the projected cost of the four projects was N1.9 billion during the 1981-85 plan period and "what we are asking for is just N395 million or 20 per cent of it for a smooth take off".

Malam Makele then asserted that all the projects embarked upon by his ministry were "economically viable".

BRIEFS

IMPRISONMENT OF FIELD FORCE PERSONNEL--Two Field Force personnel charged with treasonable felony and desertion have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour in Banjul. The prosecution said that on the morning of July 30, 1981, the police depot at Bankau was attacked and seized by armed men. That morning, the accused police constables in the Field Force were on duty at President Jawara's official residence outside Banjul. Some time later in the morning, certain rebel Field Force constables and civilians went to Cape House and told the accused persons and other guards that they had overthrown the government. They then supplied them with arms and ammunition. The prosecution added that the accused men deserted Cape House and left the army to join the rebels. Both of the accused, Ensa Beyai and Sambujang Bajo, pleaded not guilty to the charge. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3368, 22 Feb 82 p 542]

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT--The two public transport corporations of The Gambia and Senegal have recently agreed on a programme of bilateral co-operation. The agreement, which concerns the fields of sport, education and culture, was reached following discussions between a three-man delegation from the sports and cultural association of SOTRAC, a public transport company in Dakar, and the social club of The Gambia Public Transport Corporation. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3368, 22 Feb 82 p 542]

MINISTER TO ADDIS ABABA--The Minister of Finance and Trade, Mr. Saihou Sabally, was in Addis Ababa for the seventh session of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade at the beginning of February. Sources at the trade division said that the Minister outlined The Gambia's position regarding the proposed developments of economic and monetary union between The Gambia and Senegal. He also explained how this could become a major instrument in bringing about greater cohesion in the drive for economic and commercial unity of West Africa as envisaged in the ECOWAS Treaty. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3368, 22 Feb 82 p 542]

CSO: 4700/879

SOUTH AFRICA

SARK: SOUTH AFRICA MUST QUIT NAMIBIA; REAGAN ATTACKED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Feb 82 p 11

[Text] Windhoek--Speaking here yesterday the secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said that it is clear that the greater majority of people in Southwest Africa are supporting SWAPO and the South African Armed Forces are regarded as an army of occupation. Therefore, South Africa must withdraw from the Southwest and give the South-Westerners a chance to determine their own future.

Rev Peter Storey, the Chairman of the South African Council of Churches (SARK), speaking at the same press conference, said that the people of the South-West believe that the armed forces are the greatest destabilizing factor in the country and are regarded as being more terrorist than SWAPO.

Bishop Tutu and Reverend Storey returned to Johannesburg yesterday after a 3-day visit to South-West Africa. Bishop Tutu described this as a brotherly and solidarity visit to the churches in the South-West saying the Namibian Council of Churches acted as their hosts.

Viewpoints

Bishop Tutu said that he and Reverend Storey met with a wide and representative spectrum of church leaders. With the exception of a white cleric, the leaders conveyed the following points to them and SARK subscribes to these completely:

The first priority in the South-West must be a cease-fire agreement so that human suffering can be ended.

Resolution 435 must be adopted immediately so that the South-Westerners can decide for themselves by whom and how they must be governed.

Most of the people in the country support SWAPO and regard the armed forces as a force of occupation. SWAPO's support is growing day by day.

SWAPO is not at all Marxist or communist. The organization is mainly Lutheran or Anglican. Three Anglican priests are now ministering among

SWAPO fighters in Angola and SWAPO has now sent away three men to be trained as priests. SWAPO began the armed conflict after other methods failed and it turned to the East Block for weapons, because the West refused to help. Moreover the West had Russia as an ally in the Second World War.

Sometimes the armed forces do some good with medical, educational and agricultural projects; however, these measures are being neutralized by cruelties, rapes, murder and torture inflicted in the people of the north.

Bishop Tutu said that SARK supports the church leaders here and is asking for the immediate application of the UN's settlement plan.

Calamity

He said that the Reagan Administration is a "calamity" for the black people of southern Africa and has much to be accountable for this. Along with South Africa the U.S. Government represents a stumbling block for the independence of South-West Africa.

Reverend Storey said that he believes that the churches in the South-West, as is the case for Poland, are talking with the voice of the people. The armed forces of South Africa say that the war in the South-West is mainly for the heart and mind of the people; however, this sort of struggle has already been irrevocably won by SWAPO. What is then the purpose of this war? South Africans have the right to ask why their young men must die in the South-West.

7964

CSO: 4701/32

SOUTH AFRICA

BRITISH DIPLOMAT COMMENTS ON NOTABLE CHANGES IN COUNTRY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Feb 82 p 11

[Text] Johannesburg--During the past 3 years dramatic changes have taken place in South Africa. This is what Sir David Scott, Britain's ambassador to South Africa from 1976 to 1979, said in an interview with DIE BURGER.

He predicted "excellent" economic prospects for South Africa during the next 10 years and also said that the white and colored people will be increasingly seeing things in a more harmonious way.

Sir David, who acknowledged that after the assassination of Dr H. F. Verwoerd he had been of the opinion that South Africa would "explode" as did many other African countries, said that he no longer expects anything of this sort.

"However, it must be remembered that great expectations were aroused shortly after Mr P. W. Botha came into power as prime minister. If something is not done expediently in this respect an important opportunity will be lost."

Labor

Sir David, who in the early 1950's was also in South Africa in a diplomatic capacity and thereafter also served in the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and still later in Uganda, addressed the South African Institute of International Affairs of the University of Witwatersrand on Thursday.

He said that great changes have come about especially in the area of labor. Everywhere there are coloreds who have been appointed over whites. However, a problem which may develop in the future is that coloreds in administrative positions will not be allowed to reside among other administrators in the residential sectors of their own choice.

He did not wish to say anything with respect to Zimbabwe, because he "intends to revisit that country in order to obtain firsthand knowledge and therefore does not want to go there with preconceived ideas."

With respect to South-West Africa he said: "Hopeful proposals have been tabled. South Africa now has the opportunity of resolving the problem. However, if it does not do so now the possibilities ahead will not be any easier."

Leader

Sir David added that although it is dangerous to compare the South-West with what was formerly Rhodesia, at an earlier period Rhodesia could have resolved its problems under more favorable conditions and would have had the opportunity of involving the blacks in the country's management with greater accord.

South Africa has "considerable possibilities" to develop as the leader country in Africa. "Russia does not really exercise a great influence in the rest of Africa and has not succeeded in exciting the heart and imagination of the people."

"Yet Russia will always try to derive advantage from the inequalities and evils (if they can be so branded) which are really there. In this manner it will be able to prevent South Africa from getting an influential position over its northern neighbors." This is what Sir David said.

7964

CSO: 4701/32

TREURNICHT'S MEN TO SIT AS INDEPENDENT NATIONALS

Sixteen MPs Seated

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Mar 82 pp 1, 2, 4

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. —Dr Andries Treurnicht yesterday said his 16 MPs who took their seats between the PFP and NRP yesterday would, for the time being, be known as the Independent Nationalists.

At the same time the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, rejected Dr Treurnicht's version of events leading up to his expulsion from the National Party Parliamentary caucus.

At a Press conference, Mr Botha said Dr Treurnicht had not been driven out of the party but had driven himself out by refusing to adhere to a majority decision.

What Dr Treurnicht was trying to suggest was that the majority of the caucus and the majority in the Transvaal head committee were deviating from accepted National Party policy while he and his followers were not.

No voices

The Prime Minister said he had set aside be-

tween one and one-and-a-half hours at the cabinet meeting held on Tuesday last week for discussion of the power sharing issue. This was on the day following his Press statement setting out his interpretation of party policy.

No one, including Dr Treurnicht and Dr Hartzenberg, spoke on the matter and, as a result, the meeting had adjourned earlier than expected.

However, Dr Treurnicht had seen fit the following day to raise the matter at a caucus meeting which was, at the time, discussing a far broader subject.

Mr Botha said there were two documents which had to be studied carefully to gain a proper insight into what had led to the present impasse. One was the 1977 Constitution proposals which had been accepted by the various party congresses, the electorate in the 1977 general

election, the parliamentary caucus and the Cabinet at the time.

Cabinets

In terms of the proposals, the different population groups would be given co-responsibility after the matter had been approved by a proposed Council of Cabinets.

"How do you achieve this without co-operation?"

The proposals also envisaged a Council of Cabinets which would function in the same manner as an ordinary cabinet and that decisions emanating from it would be formulated by a State President elected by an electoral college comprising Whites, Coloureds and Indians, all with equal rights.

The proposals also provided that ministers of the three parliaments could address other parliaments and that the State President could use anyone of the three to give effect to the decisions of the Council of Cabinets.

Leak

At no time had objections been raised to these proposals.

"What is co-responsibility if these proposals are not?" Mr Botha asked.

It was clear that the differences between Dr Treurnicht and his supporters and the NP were not about proposals made by the President's Council because the President's Council had made no recommendations yet.

"What it is about is the interpretation of the 1977 proposals and what I am doing about them as I understand them.

Referring to an allegation by Dr Treurnicht that a cabinet document had been purposely leaked, the Prime Minister said he investigated the matter and was sure there had been no deliberate leak.

Meanwhile Dr Treurnicht told a Press conference late yesterday--his first after he and his supporters took to the opposition benches--that "they were still Nationalists and that there was no reason to start a new party straight away".

The independent Nationalists would hold their first caucus meeting at Parliament today to consider future planning.

He would hold the first of a series of public information meetings at Nylstroom on Friday.

He said the issue of power-sharing was first discussed in the Cabinet on January 26 this year.

Before that the matter was only referred to in private discussions, he said.

"We do not consider forming another party yet because we still consider ourselves Nationalists," he added.

"Jumped Gun"

An announcement by Mr Willie van der Merwe that there would be a new party had "jumped the gun".

He said co-operation with other parties or groups was not excluded, depending on whether their standpoints were the same.

Dr Treurnicht insisted that a split was forced upon them--not because they wanted to leave the party, but because they were forced to accept an unqualified standpoint on power-sharing.

He conceded: "A new party was not excluded."

"In the meantime, my MPs remain Nationalists," he stressed.

There was no question that he, or any of his men, would resign their seats as MPs.

"We did not resign from the NP and we had no intention to be anything else other than Nationalists," he said.

Meetings would be held country-wide, but especially in the Transvaal to put their standpoint.

Asked whether he intended using former Prime Minister Mr B J Vorster, he said he welcomed any support.

"I know we also have wide support outside Parliament.

His group would support the Government on the majority of issues.

Caucus Axe Falls on 16 Rebels

THE dramatic split in the National Party's parliamentary caucus last Wednesday came to finality at its meeting yesterday when the caucus unanimously expelled 16 of the initial 22 Treurnicht dissidents.

Mr Alex van Breda, Chief Whip of the NP, said shortly after the caucus convened that six of the 22 dissidents had conformed and returned to the caucus.

They were Mr Sporie van Rensburg (Rosettenville), Dr Boy Geldenhuys, (Randfontein), Mr Willie Lemmer (Schweizer-Reneke), Mr Dirk Poggenpoel (Beaufort West), Mr Karel Swanepoel (Gezina), and Mr Ben Wilkens (Venterdorp).

Mr Flippie Olivier of Fauresmith, who initially abstained when the 22 voted against a motion of confidence in the Prime Minister, was also back at the caucus yesterday.

Meetings

The Transvaal NP head committee will

hold another special meeting on Saturday, this time to elect a new chairman and leader in the place of Dr Andries Treurnicht.

The Cape head committee will also meet to expel Mr Jan Hoon of Kuruman from the NP.

The Transvaal MPs who were expelled from the caucus yesterday,

have ipso facto lost their positions in the Transvaal NP hierarchy and they also are expected to be expelled from the NP on Saturday.

Mr Van Breda said the Prime Minister had moved yesterday in

terms of Article 3 of the caucus rules that the 16 rebels be expelled from the caucus.

The exiles

Those expelled, and forming a new party today, were: Dr A P Treurnicht (Waterberg) Dr F Hartzenberg (Lichtenburg), Mr F J le Roux (Brakpan), Mr T Langley (Waterkloof), Mr J J B van Zyl (Sunnyside), Mr H D K van der Merwe (Risik), Mr W L van der Merwe (Meyerton), Mr J H Hoon (Kuruman), Mr S P Barnard (Langlaagte), Mr C Uys (Barberton), Dr W J Snyman (Pietersburg), Mr

J H van der Merwe (Jeppe), Mr L M Theunissen (appointed MP), Mr J H Visagie (Nigel), Mrs E M Scholtz (Germiston district) and Dr F A H van Staden (Koe-doespoort).

Mr Van Breda also announced that the Deputy Speaker, Mr Frank le Roux and the Deputy Chairman of Committees, Mr Tom Langley, had resigned and that the caucus immediately appointed Mr Johan Greeff, MP for Aliwal-North, as its candidate for Deputy Speaker, and Mr Amie Venter, MP for Klerksdorp, as candidate for deputy chairman.

Both men have to be elected by the full Parliamentary electoral college.

Mr Van Breda said two full rows of seats,

totalling 16 altogether, had been allotted to the Treurnicht men between the Progressive Federal Party (27 members) and the New Republic Party (8 members).

The new group would also get their own offices in Parliament.

He said the NP would, as a result of its decreased membership in Parliament, lose one whip.

Still wanted

The new group, if they acted as a unit, would be able to arrange speaking terms with the Speaker, he said.

Mr Hendrik Schoeman told The Citizen yesterday they would continue with attempts to bring some of those expelled back to the NP.

"Of course, there are some whom we definitely don't want back, but I believe that some, after learning what their new party would stand for, could also return to the NP's fold in time to come," he said.

Strange Bed-fellows Seated

CAPE TOWN. — The first appearance of the Treurnicht group, or "Independent Nationalists" as they presently prefer to call themselves, in Parliament yesterday was somewhat of an anti-climax to the high drama which accompanied their breakaway from the National Party caucus a week ago.

The 16 men sat in two rows in the Assembly

between the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic party with Dr Andries Treurnicht and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg in the senior front bench positions.

The public gallery was Unusually packed, apparently both by people interested in the new political development as well as people interested in Mr Hendrik Schoeman's Transport Budget.

But the expected first moment clash did not occur.

The Press watched with eagle eyes from above, but Dr Treurnicht and his men listened in silence to Mr Hendrik Schoeman. Later it appeared that they would not take part in any debate yesterday which could possibly lead to interjections or sparks flying between the government and the "Independent Nats."

The new seating arrangement has brought about strange bedfellows. It happened that Dr Treurnicht and the PFP Mr Horace van Rensburg, although sitting in separate benches, landed next to each other in the front benches.

So also did Mr John Wiley and Mr Myburgh Streicher, both former United party MPs who are Nat front benchers, land together on one bench. Dr Lapa Munnik, Minister

of Health got "promotion" to the front benches in Dr Treurnicht's place.

Mr Sam de Beer, MP for Geduld, was yesterday elected as Transvaal whip in the place of one of the rebels who went with Dr Treurnicht.

The new Cape NP whip, who replaces Mr Jan Hoon of Kuruman, is Mr Keppies Niemann of Kimberley South. The caucus of the "Independent Nats" will hold their first meet-

ing at Parliament today to, among others, consider the formation of a new party and, I understand, also to arrange for Dr Treurnicht to hold his first public meeting somewhere in the Transvaal in the near future.

Dr Treurnicht held a Press conference late yesterday afternoon at which he and his group challenged the Government's standpoint on co-responsibility.

Power Sharing Rejected

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Mar 82 p 4

CAPE TOWN. — Thirteen members of the new Treurnicht-group in Parliament yesterday signed and sent a letter to the National Party caucus in which they rejected power sharing and reiterated their standpoint of non-power sharing.

The letter reads as follows:

"At the meeting of the Parliamentary caucus of the NP held on February 24 it was demanded that members vote for the following motion:

"This caucus expresses its confidence in and its unqualified support for the Prime Minister and in his interpretation of the NP's policy.

"Support for this motion would have meant unqualified agreement with an interpretation of a policy which boiled down to power sharing, joint decision making in one mixed government on national, provincial and local government levels.

"Notwithstanding strong attempts that the question of confidence in the Prime Minister be separated from policy the demand was relentlessly pursued.

"We, the undersigned, have opposed that motion.

"The Prime Minister gave us until yesterday at 11 am to conform.

"Thereafter, on February 27, 1982, we voted against a motion with more or less the same meaning, which motion was adopted with a large majority by the Transvaal NP Head Committee.

"At the same meeting a motion, was moved by Mr Casper Uys, and seconded by Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, which read as follows:

"The head committee reconfirmed the accepted principle and policy of the National Party, that the party was not in favour of power sharing or mixed government on the central, provincial or local government level.

"This motion was, despite repeated requests, not put to either discussion or the vote by the chairman. He gave as reason that it opposed Mr De Klerk's motion and should be rejected.

"The result was that the head committee of the Transvaal NP has accepted as principle, power sharing between White and non-White in a new constitutional system in South Africa, and simultaneously rejected the party's traditional standpoint.

"We stand by the original standpoint of the NP and inform the caucus that we were not prepared to conform."

CSO: 4700/860

NEW PARAMILITARY UNITS BEING ORGANIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Feb 82 p 10

[Text] Under the protection of the armed forces the Cape Province's City Council has formed a unit of the local Industry Commando. The unit's personnel, who are city council workers of various categories, are receiving a certain amount of military training so that, if the situation should require, they could go into active service directly under armed forces control.

The main objective of an industry commando is to serve as a deterrent and form an efficient guard for protecting important installations in the event that the armed forces regard this necessary.

Recently the City Council also approved the establishment of a quick deployment force. The objective of this is to serve as support for the council's security personnel and to intervene effectively and immediately in any emergency situations.

A spokesman of the City Council provided this information in the course of an interview.

Substations

He was approached with reference to a report from our correspondent in Durban that the first municipal guard in South Africa, which was trained for such things as guarding municipal property against terrorist attacks, among other things, cleared out from there last week. During an intensive six week course the 16 guards learned how to protect key points in Durban, how to handle dogs and weapons as well as fire fighting and providing emergency aid.

Gordon Haygarth, the city clerk of Durban, said that it was decided to establish the municipal guard after the terrorist attacks on two electric substations in that city which took place last year. The city council is hoping to have a city guard of between 400 and 500 men by the end of this year.

The spokesman in Capetown was unwilling to provide any numbers. What he said was: "The Cape City Council has certain installations that are vital for the maintenance of necessary public services. We are aware of threats which can occasion damage. The council has taken practical measures for the complete protection of these installations. This is a continuous, changing, defensive program for keeping in step with developments. Our precautionary measures will vary as the threats vary."

Practiced

The practical defense of important municipal installations has recently improved and he said that access control has also been intensified.

Procedures which must be followed in the event of emergency in the council's premises have been developed and practiced. This has been done to insure that any situation in which the council's property, personnel or members of the public in this property can be threatened the reaction will be well coordinated so as to decrease the possibility of serious damage, loss of life and injuries.

7964

CSO: 4701/31

NAVY TO SPEED UP BUILDING CORVETTES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Feb 82 p 7

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Construction of the SA Navy's proposed corvette fleet will be brought forward following the loss of the frigate President Kruger in a collision last Thursday.

The chief of the navy, Rear Admiral Ronnie Edwards, said in answer to a question at a news conference at Simonstown yesterday, that speculation that the navy's "small ship" rearmament programme would now have to be stepped up was correct.

Admiral Edwards said he would have to approach the armaments authority to discuss the proposed corvette building scheme with a view to introducing them into

the navy's frontline far sooner than anticipated.

This move has become necessary following the large gap left in the Navy's defences following the sinking of its flagship.

It was originally planned to introduce corvettes into the Navy at the end of the 1980s — up until which time the two remaining frigates would have filled the vacuum.

Admiral Edwards also fuelled conjecture on the future of the laid-up frigate, SAS President Steyn.

He said a decision on her future would be taken in the next two months.

He would not comment on which way this decision would go.

It could mean a reprieve for the Steyn or her end on the dark waters of the Atlantic.

CSO: 4700/867

PAC'S CRACKS BEGIN TO SHOW

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Feb 82 p 27

[Article by Howard Barrell]

[Text]

Reports from Tanzania indicate that all is not well with the Pan Africanist Congress and that there is serious disunity in the PAC camps. Howard Barrell of The Star's Africa News Service considers the latest reports of a furious war of words between two of the PAC factions.

SALISBURY — A furious war of words has erupted between factions claiming to be the true Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) in exile amid signs that there is still serious disunity in PAC guerrilla camps in Tanzania.

The faction loyal to deposed and expelled former PAC chairman Mr Potlako Leballo has claimed that PAC guerrillas broke out of their camps in Tanzania twice last year and attacked new PAC leader Mr John Pokela in his office in Dar es Salaam.

It has also claimed that the several hundred strong Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), the PAC's military wing, has been held captive

by the Tanzanian Government for the past three years for refusing to accept Mr Pokela as leader of the PAC.

The pro-Pokela PAC has replied that APLA guerrillas in camps at Bukoba, Morogoro, Iringa and Tabora were merely "undergoing re-education with help from the Tanzanian People's Defence Force".

Reports from independent sources last year spoke of continued disunity in the PAC camps, of shots being fired at Mr Pokela, and of considerable support for the deposed Mr Leballo, now living on a government pension in Libya.

The reports were denied at that stage by pro-Pokela sources. The pro-Pokela faction has now said it is still try-

ing to weed out trouble-makers loyal to Mr Leballo. It has not yet denied the claim that Mr Pokela was attacked in his office.

Mr Leballo was expelled from the PAC in 1979 after he had allegedly been behind the assassination of another PAC leader, Mr David Sibeko. Mr Leballo had been demoted as PAC chairman a year earlier and replaced by a triumvirate which included Mr Sibeko.

Mr Pokela became chairman of the PAC in February last year, eight months after his release from a 13-year sentence on Robben Island.

The latest friction poses a further threat to recognition of the PAC by the Organisation of African Unity

(OAU) as a "South African liberation movement".

Powerful voices in Africa — among them Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and Swaziland — are said to favour recognition for only the African National Congress (ANC).

The PAC faction which is loyal to Mr Pokela has claimed that it is involved in talks about the creation of a united guerrilla front with the African National Congress (ANC).

But authoritative ANC sources in Lusaka have rejected the PAC claim as "nonsense", adding that the PAC was again "flying kites" and that it was not the ANC's job to "carry PAC people on its back to the battle front".

BIG INROAD MADE INTO NP'S PRETORIA STRONGHOLD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Nationalists are in difficulties in Pretoria — traditionally a Nationalist stronghold but operating on "non-party political lines," according to political commentators in the capital city.

Final results of the election on Wednesday give the Nationalist-dominated Federation of Ratepayers' Association 28 of the 36 seats, with the Herstigte Nasionale Party romping home with six, the Progressive Federal Party with three and the last going to an Independent.

Observers point out, too, that a number of the federation's successful candidates are known to be on the right side of the Nationalist fence and claim that they were slipped into the council "through the backdoor" of the federation.

Victorious HNP candidates in the new city council, which will meet for the first time on Monday, are, Mr Japie Leeuwener, who prised out a management committee member Mr Sias Lombard; Mr Piet Rudolph; Mr Roland Davies — who unseated

the right-winger federation candidate and sitting councillor Mr Elbie Denyschen; and Dr Piet Barnard.

Dr Lardus Erasmus, a HNP member who entered the city council last year in a by-election, easily retained his seat while Mr Thys Basson secured a HNP seat by beating a federation candidate, Dr N M Prinsloo.

The three PFP candidates to win seats are Mrs Merle Karp, Mr Tertius Spies and Mr Andre van der Merwe.

The mayor of Pretoria, Mr Servas Venter, had the closest battle of the entire election on his hands in his ward. He retained his seat by a mere 17 votes.

After the apathy at the 1977 municipal elections, when an average percentage poll of only 22 was returned, Wednesday's poll increased slightly to 28 percent.

The highest percentage poll was 49,1 and the lowest 8,6.

Of the federation candidates to be elected, only four are new and the remainder are all former councillors. In addition the federation has two unopposed seats.

Pretoria Votes Swing From Hard Nats

THERE were several interesting reactions by voters in Pretoria's municipal elections.

In one case, the city's former most outspoken right-winger and "father" of the city's parks apartheid controversy, Mr L B Denyschen, was beaten by 151 votes by the official Herstigte Nasionale Party candidate Mr Roland Davies, in the "blue collar" Hercules area ward.

Another known hard right-winger in the old council, Mr Klasie Coetsee, lost his seat in the upper middle-class

Groenkloof area to a Progressive Federal Party candidate, Mrs Merle Karp.

Observers also thought it significant that scant support had been received from Pretoria University students in the university ward for the Federation of Ratepayers' Association candidate, Pretoria University's Professor Fanie van Jaarsveld.

Prof Van Jaarsveld retained the seat but polled a total of only 463 votes in a ward in which more than 3 000 students alone are registered.

'Rural Areas Next'

THE leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, claimed jubilantly yesterday that a preliminary analysis of the HNP success in the Pretoria municipal elections clearly indicated a further massive swing to the extreme right-wing party.

Commenting on the party's capturing of six seats in the traditionally verkrampte Pretoria City Council, Mr Marais said: "This is final proof that the balloon has gone up in the National Party."

"It's still early days and we haven't made in-depth analyses of the results, but already I see it is very clear that the conservative Afrikaner — beset by the indecisions and infighting in his party's ranks — is swinging ever more to us."

He said preliminary calculations show a further 30 to 40 percent swing to the HNP in Pretoria among the grass roots, blue collar Afrikaner-Nationalists.

"And if this is the case in Pretoria, it will be doubly so in the rural areas where Afrikaners are becoming increasingly alarmed about the Government's suicidal integration path," he said.

"We are absolutely positive that if a general election was held now, we would sweep the platteland."

The key to success was now firmly in the party's hands, and constant feedback reaching the party headquarters was an increasing rejection among grass roots Afrikaners of the "double-speak" of their leaders.

'No Confidence' in Nats

PRETORIA's hard-core, formerly the most politically motivated and active blue collar Nationalist Afrikaners have shown a massive vote of no confidence in their leaders and policies, political analyst-commentator Professor Willem Kleynhans said.

Prof Kleynhans, professor of political science at the University of South Africa, told The Citizen yesterday this was the only message which could be read from the appallingly low percentage polls in the city's blue collar areas.

"They adamantly stayed away from the polls, despite last-minute appeals and inducements, offers of transport and calls on their loyalty," he said.

Probably the most significant fact to emerge from the election in the capital city was that of the high percentage polls in the predominantly English-speaking wards.

"Here you have the English-speaking, Prog-type voters stirring out of their traditional apathy to stream to the polls. A tremendous contrast to the apathy of the hard-core Nationalist voters," he said.

Clearly the Afrikaner-Nationalist — and particularly the blue collar worker who saw himself most threatened by possible integration — was fed up with his leaders, their policies and their vacillations politically.

"They are frustrated and disillusioned. They

showed it with a deliberate boycott of the polls," Prof Kleynhans said.

He had visited various polling stations and had "seen with my own eyes and heard with my own ears" how Nationalists had refused to vote.

In contrast, the PFP's clear committal to issues such as power-sharing — issues on which elections were traditionally lost in South Africa — had won the day for them.

Prof Kleynhans said: "The Prime Minister faces a massive task now — not only to motivate the vacillating Afrikaners to return to the fold but to start rebuilding the interest in politics which has dwindled.

"For the Nat Party it's clearly back to first gear again--and it will take a lot of pleading and persuading, plus some pretty straight talk to get them back onto the path of enthusiasm.

The rejection of "super verkrampte" former councillor Mr Elbie Demmyschen--father of the city's parks apartheid row--in favour of a Herstigte Nasionale Party candidate was clear proof that the electorate was tired of meaningless words and would back the man who stood clearly and unequivocally for what he said, Prof Kleynhans said.

CSO: 4700/875

CORRESPONDENT: COMMUNISTS 'HIGHJACK' ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

BRITAIN'S viciously anti-South African, often highly effective, Anti-Apartheid Movement is under dangerous new management.

Launched in 1950, AAM's early strength lay largely with good-hearted, if somewhat gullible liberals and "charismatic" clerics of the middle and upper classes.

Today (as so often happens with such organisations) it has been hijacked by hard-line communists, many of them card-carrying members of the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) or of the banned Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA).

At AAM's last annual meeting, in November, no fewer than 11 declared communists were voted on to AAM's 30-man national committee.

That is disclosed in a new analysis, "The Communist Influence Within Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement," just released in London. Publishers are Common Cause, an independent, privately-funded group dedicated

to exposing Marxist penetration of supposed respected British organisations.

Symposium

For South Africa, the analysis is timely indeed. Next week, from March 11, AAM will present a three-day, lavishly-financed symposium, to be followed by a "mass demonstration" on Sunday, March 14.

Purpose? To call for moral and financial support for AAM's "International year of Mobilisation for Sanctions Against South Africa". Also high on the agenda will be the South African tour of Geoff Boycott's "Dirty Dozen" cricket team.

Peter Hain, Enemy

No 1 of most White South African sportsmen since 1970, will no doubt be there. But Hain is no longer AAM's brightest star in its attacks on South Africa. Until very recently the most publicised of all Britain's anti-apartheid crusaders, Hain indeed, is no longer even on AAM's national committee, having failed to get

nomination last year.

Common Cause shows that AAM today has some 4 000 members organised in about 50 local groups around the UK. Much of its financial support comes from the more radical trade unions. CPGB is an official AAM affiliate.

AAM's current, ultra-left and communist affiliations are apparent from the long listing of radical officeholders. Two of the most interesting names among the "sponsors" are Ray Buckton and Alex Kitson.

Buckton is a militant far-left trade unionist who has organised some of Britain's most pitiless strikes.

Kitson's brother

Alex Kitson is a national officer of the Transport and General Workers Union. Strongly pro-Soviet, he was the subject of an official 1977 Labour Party inquiry for having gone on record on Radio Moscow as saying that Russia is "the greatest place on earth". A dedicated anti-South African campaigner, Alex is the brother of David

Kitson, jailed for 20 years in the 1984 Rivonia treason trial.

AAM's honorary secretary is Abdul S Minty, an accountant and Transvaal-born Indian. A member of the AAM national and executive committees, he has since the mid-Sixties represented AAM at UN and other institutional meetings worldwide. He has lobbied all Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conferences over the past 15 years.

Minty fights hard against AAM being identified as a leftist organisation which would damage its image and hence its fund-raising ability. He is director of "World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa" and has a strong association with the Russian Embassy in London.

Quite a number of salaried communists are on AAM's management committee. Executive secretary is communist Mike Terry, who first hit the headlines as a vice-president and general secretary of the National Union of Students in the early seventies.

But AAM's real "guru" is Brian Bunting, former chairman of the Cape District Committee, CPSA, and son of CPSA's original founder, S P Bunting. Now living in Finchley, North London, Bunting

Jnr works for the Soviet news agency, Tass, helps edit the AAM monthly, Anti-Apartheid News, CPSA's quarterly journal, African Communist, and Sechaba, official monthly organ of the Moscow-aligned ANC.

Other names

Other interesting names:

Fred Carneson, former Cape provincial councillor who left South Africa in 1971 after serving three years under the Suppression of Communism Act. Chairman of AAM's trade union committee and member of AAM National Committee.

Sean Hasey, released from political imprisonment in South Africa in late Seventies. Member of AAM National committee.

Vella (Vallanthum) Pillay, South African-born Indian and important member of the international committee, CPGB. An executive of the Bank of China in the City of London, has been involved with CPSA since 1944, when a student at Wits. Member of AAM national and executive committees.

John Spack, exiled White South African student leader and active member of the CPGB. Member of AAM standing orders committee.

Desmond Starra, exiled South African, declared communist. Member of AAM national committee and of the Central Council of Liberation, aligned with ANC.

Rod Pritchard, full-time AAM field organiser, joined staff at same time as Mike Terry from NUS. Declared communist.

Suresh Kamath, declared communist, AAM activist in Southampton, 1970-81, and convenor of Southern Africa Group. Member of AAM national committee.

Margaret Ling, declared communist, secretary of Harringay AAM group and of AAM National Committee.

Brian Filling, member of CPGB's Pollokshields branch and its Glasgow committee, with responsibility for "solidarity" work. Member of AAM national committee.

Christabel Gurney, communist, editor of Anti-Apartheid News from 1970-80, member of AAM national committee.

Other AAM radicals, but not necessarily communists, include Jenny Morgan, who once worked in ZAPU offices; the Rev David Haslam, Methodist minister, secretary of the End Loans to South Africa (ELSA) organi-

sation; Hilary Rabkin, member of the ANC and on editorial board of Sechaba; David Simmonds, former secretary of the leftwing Namibia Support Committee; Anna Ridehalgh, former teacher at Zambia University, and Anne Page, founder of Anti-Apartheid News.

Another name deserving attention is Gloria Swanepoel, editor of the AAM journal, Health and Liberation, which last year campaigned to secure exclusion of South Africa from the Stoke Mandeville International Games, against the recruitment of nurses by South Africa in Britain, and against the readmission of the Medical Association of South Africa (MASA) to the World Medical Association (WMA). Member of the AAM national committee.

Common Cause concludes: That an inordinate number of hardcore communists have infiltrated AAM in Britain; that these people exert considerable influence on its activities; "that this influence is being used, wherever possible, to further the aims of Soviet foreign policy in Africa to the detriment of the Western democracies."

Thanks to Common Cause, if there was any mystery about AAM as constituted today, there is no longer.

FCC OFFICIAL: 'UNIONS ARE NOT POLITICAL'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 82 p 10

[Text]

TRADE unions are not the political salvation of South Africa, is the opinion of Mr J R Benade, secretary of the the Federal Consultative Council (FCC) of the South African Transport Services Staff Association.

Trade unions should take note of political and economic trends but should not become actively involved in them. Mr Benade said.

"Academics in South Africa are using trade unionism as a front for political activity."

The leadership of the Black Staff Association of Railway Workers were moderate and conducted themselves with dignity despite pressure from more radical unions.

It is expected that the Black union of railway workers will affiliate to the FCC later this year.

In his report to the annual meeting of the FCC, which ends today, Mr Benade stressed that the FCC was committed to the concept of "equal pay for work of equal value." Rather than agitating for equal pay Black workers would be better off making a "genuine endeavour" to produce work of equal value.

"It isn't so much White prejudice which, in our field at least, denies or retards the attainment of equal pay and of equal rights. Once work of equal value is produced, equal pay will follow automatically and once 'human duty' is clearly in evidence, human rights will be attained as a matter of course.

"The key is honest desire, intent and endeavour and, primarily thereafter, education and training, the cardinal challenge of our time," he says.

CSO: 4700/875

OPPOSITION FANS FUROR OVER TRADE UNION LEADER'S DEATH

Suzman: Aggett Victimized by Police

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Feb 82 p 15

[Text] "I am convinced that whatever the autopsy on Dr Neil Aggett may bring to light and regardless of the findings in the post mortem examination, he has been murdered by Article 6 of the Act on Terrorism." This is what Mrs Helen Suzman (Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton) said yesterday in Parliament.

Mrs Suzman, who introduced the opposition's contribution to the debate of the Rabie Commission of Investigation into the security legislation was called to order by Mr Hannes du Toit after she proceeded to add among other things that Aggett was maltreated and tortured before his death while under detention.

Following this, in calling a point of order, Minister of police Louis le Grange asked whether it was in order for Mrs Suzman to discuss the Aggett case and said that her assertions would be taken up in Hansard [official parliamentary report]. In view of the fact that the case is sub judice, he would not be in a position to provide an answer to the assertion later.

Du Toit found that Le Grange was entirely correct and that the matter will remain sub judice until the court passes sentence on it.

Mrs Suzman then said: "At any rate I have finished with this part."

(Dr Aggett, who was arrested in pursuance of Article 6 of the Act on Terrorism, was found hanged by his scarf in his cell).

The start of this private matter between Le Grange and Mrs Suzman took place when Mrs Suzman asked Le Grange to tell her whether he could provide categorical assurance that the security policy are not employing inhuman and degrading methods in questioning persons arrested in pursuance of Article 6 of the Act of Terrorism.

Mr Le Grange answered affirmatively.

At this Mrs Suzman pointed out that the court had already received testimony by prisoners to the effect that they were beaten, were made to stand for long periods of time, were denied sleep and were forced to do penalty drills for long stretches of time.

She therefore asked Le Grange to look into the truth of the following assertions about the treatment of a prisoner in John Vorster-plein:

"I saw that about six men questioned him. Some of them went away, but three remained. He was forced to stand all the time. Later on he was still standing, but was naked. He was forced to do push-ups...a considerable number of them. He was being beaten with a belt or with a rolled-up newspaper while he did the push-ups. After that he had to run around the place with his arms stretched in front of him. Now and then he was forced to lift his legs up high while he was running and this was alternated with more push-ups.

All the time he was being questioned he was also being beaten with the newspaper, especially when he let his arms down. He was sweating a lot and when he nearly fell over a chair from fatigue he was harassed some more. After 12 hours he got dressed, but then he got pushed around some more.

Then Mrs Suzman said: "The man who allegedly was subjected to this inhuman and degrading treatment was Dr Neil Aggett."

Nationalist Party members then asked her: "Where did you get that statement? Whose is it?"

Mrs Suzman replied: "From other prisoners."

Then Le Grange said: "According to the information I have that could not have happened at all; but nevertheless I will investigate this matter."

In her address Mrs Suzman said that all the laws in the world cannot insure security in South Africa. The present security situation in the country will continue to exist unless "radical changes are made in the social, economic and political set up."

One Nationalist Party member asked her: "What do you mean by 'radical?'"

Mrs Suzman: "Why don't you look it up?" Then she went on: "How is it possible that the Rabie Commission has neglected to investigate in depth the two matters of solitary confinement and methods of incarceration which dominate the life of prisoners?"

She asked: "How is it possible that the commission did not attempt to get an answer to the question of: What makes death preferable to imprisonment?"

She went on to say that the commission evidently did not take the trouble of setting up an investigation of what possibly can be a part of this question: namely, the methods employed by the police in their interrogations.

Mrs Suzman asked: The commission evidently did not give any attention to those aspects of the security legislation. I wonder...has the commission ever questioned any prisoners or former prisoners held in pursuance of Article 6 of the Act of Terrorism about their interrogation as prisoners?

Police Deny Suzman's Accusations

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text] A fiery dispute raged in Parliament yesterday over assertions by Mrs Helen Suzman (Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton) that Dr Neil Aggett was tortured and maltreated in prison before his death.

Minister of Police Louis le Grange vehemently denied the accusation and said that Mrs Suzman was using Parliament for spreading outrageous reports to the world before government spokesmen had a chance to provide an answer in this matter.

Mr Le Grange dared Mrs Suzman to reveal the source of her assertions saying: "Bring it out so that it can be seen in the light."

He does not think she has the courage of her conviction to do this. These are unjustified, common, low and outrageous accusations made by Mrs Suzman on the basis of a so-called letter from a so-called security prisoner.

Yesterday evening Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee told DIE BURGER that no stone will be left unturned to insure that the true state of affairs will be made known. In the meantime outside assertions concerning the legal process remain unproven and these are making no contributions to justice.

"With reference to assertions in connection with Dr Aggett's treatment under arrest I wish to point out that the most comprehensive and penetrating investigation by government pathologists and the family, among others, is being carried out, that all pertinent facts will be certainly brought out by the legal process and that no stone will be left unturned in making sure that the true state of affairs will be known." This is what Mr Coetsee said.

During the unusual debate over the report of the Rabie Commission Mrs Suzman came out saying among other things that:

Whatever the autopsy on Dr Aggett may bring to light and irrespective of the findings of the post mortem examination it was Article 6 of the Act on Terrorism which murdered Dr Aggett.

Mr Le Grange must set up an investigation with respect to a letter she received from a prisoner, being held in pursuance of the security legislation, in which it is asserted that before he died Dr Aggett was maltreated and tortured, was also beaten, forced to stand up for a long time, denied sleep and was forced to do strenuous exercises for a long time.

Reaction

In still another development Speaker of Parliament Hannes du Toit said that he regretted the manner in which Mrs Suzman violated the sub judice rule and the fact that she did not mention Dr Aggett's name until the end of her statement. Had she mentioned it before he would have stopped her earlier.

In light of this he approved Le Grange's reference to Dr Aggett and ruled that Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee could also refer to the Aggett case in reaction to Mrs Suzman's statement.

Le Grange's joining of the debate elicited sharp reaction on the part of the Progressive Federal Party. The party's whip, Mr Alf Widman, made two points of order: First of all he asked whether Le Grange did not violate the sub judice rule by referring to Dr Aggett and secondly whether it was in order to quote from a newspaper.

Mr Le Grange had started to quote from a Cape English evening newspaper which carried a detailed report of Mrs Suzman's speech. He said that Mrs Suzman's speech was given to the newspaper for the purpose of spreading discrediting accusations throughout the world even before the minister of justice could have anything to say in the matter. His reaction could not have appeared until the next day's morning newspapers, while Mrs Suzman's accusations would have been in the foreign press by then.

I cannot accept a word of what Mrs Suzman has presented as truth here. I dare her to reveal her source wherever she wants to reveal it; be it in the council, in my office or to THE ARGUS.

"I deny the whole thing as Mrs Suzman has presented it."

Mrs Suzman must testify in the legal investigation of Dr Aggett's death. She must come to court with her testimony and she must not misuse Parliament in this manner.

Mr Le Grange said that Mr Aggett had been visited a few days before his death and he lacked nothing. The autopsy showed that he had not been attacked and has no injuries except the one that caused his death.

7964

CSO: 4701/30

INQUEST INTO AGGETT'S DEATH DELAYED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Mar 82 p 13

[Text]

THE inquest into the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett was yesterday postponed to April 13 to enable Dr Aggett's family to petition the Minister of Police to allow an inspection of the cell where Dr Aggett died — and for access to other detainees.

Council for the Aggett family, Mr G Bizos SC, said in the Johannesburg inquest court he had reason to believe that certain detainees could provide vital information about Dr Aggett's death.

An immediate inspection in loco by the court and involved parties of the cell in which Dr Aggett died, adjacent cells and the interrogation cells was called for by council for the family.

"The information available to us at this date is that at the time of Dr Aggett's death, he was in the immediate vicinity of persons other than police officers. We have reason to believe that these persons have vital information and we want to make it clear that unless we are given access to them, we will not be

able to make a meaningful contribution to the inquest.

"If the information we have available is correct, any delay in the inspection would defeat its purpose," Dr Bizos said.

Inquest magistrate, Mr L V de Kock said:

"In view of the publicity given to this unfortunate matter, I think it is in the public interest and the interest of justice that this commences as soon as practicable."

Mr Bizos pointed out that the State had had six weeks in which to gather evidence and a similar amount of time should therefore be afforded counsel for the family who also wished to see the original of preliminary documentation provided.

Due to alternative accommodation having to be provided for the detainees to enable the inspection to take place, the magistrate ruled this request should stand over to April 13.

Mr G Bizos, SC, together with Mr D Kuny, instructed by William Lane of Bell, Dewar and Hall, is appearing on

behalf of the deceased's parents, Mr and Mrs J A E Aggett.

Mr P J Schabert, SC, together with Mr S F Burger, is appearing on behalf of the Minister of Police and members of the South African Police force.

INABILITY TO CHECK INCREASED INFLATION DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

SO what's new?
Up go telephone tariffs and the experts say that the effect is going to be inflationary.
On goes a surcharge on imports.
And the experts say the effect is going to be inflationary.
Up go rail tariffs and harbour dues.
And the experts say it is going to be inflationary.
In store for us is a sharp rise in the price of petrol.
And you can be sure that the experts will say it is inflationary.
Sure it is. But the Ministers responsible shrug their shoulders and say: "Look here. We've been caught by rising costs. So what can we do but sting you more. So sorry. But you know how hard it is to balance our books these days."
The manufacturer, the farmer, the businessman say, "Tut-tut. We'll just have to pass our extra costs on to the consumer. So sorry."
The consumer says: "Hey, cut it out. We can't go on like this. We have to pay more for everything. For the school uniforms and clothes our children wear. For the food we eat. For the bonds that we have on our homes. For dentist's and doctor's bills. For transport."
"Every time we look at the newspapers there is another shock, and another shock, and another."
"It is not only that our standard of living is going down, but our lives are becoming impossible".
And if you think the Government is finished with you, just wait for the Budget. All signs point to its being a stinker, even if the Government takes what it wants via loan levies and more indirect taxation.

And it has already given you one dose of bad medicine by raising the sales tax to 5 percent.

The tragedy is not only that the middle classes are being pushed by ever-rising costs into a lower bracket, but that the lower-income groups are being pushed more and more towards the poverty line. In the case of the Whites, they can but grouse and grumble and grit their teeth. The Government does not have to face an election and therefore does not have to account to the electorate for the present state of affairs.

But the Blacks, never in the main well paid, are finding that they cannot buy basic essentials of life.

They can only grow more embittered as their living costs rise by the day, and the week, and the month.

We let ourselves in for an awful amount of potential trouble when we place burdens on the lower-paid workers, the mass of the people, that they find more and more impossible to carry.

Taken in conjunction with a downturn in the economy, which means new jobs will become scarcer and present jobs will be harder to come by, you will get social conditions which the radicals and revolutionaries will be able to exploit.

Yet all Ministers, and experts, and businessmen, and industrialists, and farmers can do is say over and over again:

"Our own costs are going up. We have to put up tariffs/prices/bond rates/rents, you name it, because we can't come out ourselves if we don't."

This is a sure way to say to people: "We'll see we are all right, Jack."

And let them suffer.

Which does not say much for their economic good sense and ability to keep prices, etcetera, in reasonable check.

LACK OF PRESS FREEDOM DISCUSSED

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Feb 82 pp 31, 33

[Article by Ralph Leaver in "Viewpoint": "The Myth of Press Freedom"]

[Text]

HISTORY," Henry Ford was reputed to say, "is bunk!" If he was right, then the news media could be described as, "bunk in action", with press freedom signifying little more than a rather noisy part of our modern mythology.

Everybody is very keen on press freedom, of course. Government, politicians of all persuasions, journalists, newspaper proprietors – they all love it. *But* it must be properly and responsibly used, and not abused. You will get a variety of answers as to what this might mean, and all of them will justify a measure of control in some way or another.

In practise, how does it work? Let us take a look at press freedom – the mythological "bull" freely roaming in his various pens.

1. **POLITICS.** Under this heading, we can include government interference, a major inhibitory element, which is well covered by the press. But we must also include the less overt, but not necessarily less effective, interference exercised by politically minded proprietors, who, at the very least, control the content of their newspapers by hiring and firing editors along political lines.

These proprietors expect more than efficient news gathering, or free expression, from their newspapers. It would be ridiculous to think that they expect impartiality. Naturally, they expect support for their cause, and within the limits of declared "policy", the editors are allowed freedom. In short, the proprietors prefer not to interfere, but will do so when they think it is necessary.

They are the final arbiters of press freedom.

2. **PROFITABILITY.** The point is that newspapers are not really a very profitable business, which partly accounts for the fact that so few people or organisations go in for it.

Over the years, high-cost technology combined with acute competitiveness has resulted in more and more newspapers falling into fewer and fewer hands.

It is an open secret that only a few newspapers make really good profits, on non-newspaper activities to show an overall good return.

Many newspapers, it would seem, are maintained mainly to block the entry of any possible competitor or political opponent.

In other words, the newspaper industry is highly monopolistic, and this means multiplicity with a high degree of uniformity. Needless to say, the lack of diversity (apart from stylistic difference among editors) is contrary to the whole idea of press freedom.

It would be superfluous to enlarge on how this affects journalists, whose job opportunities are naturally circumscribed by the monopolistic situation. However, perhaps it would not be out of place to note that the poor profitability of newspapers could be useful if a proprietor wanted a good, businesslike reason for

3. **PUBLIC APATHY.** The government and big business know that public apathy will allow them to do pretty well as they please.

At a conference during October 1979, Mr Rex Gibson of the Sunday Express said, in effect, that the public did not care much about press freedom. He was right.

Public apathy is nothing new. Right through history, a minority of "caring" people have had to enlighten – or intimidate – the masses into doing what is good for them.

A certain degree of natural apathy has to be accepted. But it is possible that, in the case of newspapers, this natural apathy is reinforced by other factors.

One of these could be the stridency of many modern newspapers – a result, no doubt, of the excessive competitiveness. Big, black headlines, once reserved to announce the outbreak of a world war, are now almost commonplace. Every day is crisis day. Press freedom, particularly threats thereto, have had perhaps more than a fair share of this sort of treatment.

It could well be that the public's apparent apathy is partly a resistance, a sort of defence mechanism, against the constant warnings and exhortations. Unwittingly, the press may have brought about a Verwoerdian "blunting of the emotions".

Another factor related to public apathy is the obvious political bias of the newspapers, which means that no newspaper can enjoy complete credibility. All are seen to have an axe to grind, and so all are suspect, accepted by some and rejected by others, depending on political labels.

Here, it would be appropriate to mention that newspapers compete with the electronic media as well as among themselves, and that surveys conducted in various parts of the world, including South Africa, have shown that ordinary people "trust" the electronic media (radio and TV) for "reliable" news in preference to the print media.

This merely indicates the effects that presentation can have. It is highly improbable that the electronic media, in fact, are any more "reliable" or impartial than the print media. But they *appear* to be so. Apart from the technical advantages (such as films or live-action in the case of TV), news over the electronic media is

usually delivered impassively and with an air of disinterested factuality. For obvious reasons (intonation etc.), the printed word cannot match the spoken word in this regard, and it would be much more difficult for the press to practise a spurious impartiality.

However, the findings of the surveys do seem to confirm the close link between apparent neutrality and credibility in the public mind.

4. CONCLUSION. Speculation on radical press reform may be idle, but it may be of some interest to try to assess the advantages which could emerge from a less opinionated press; a press which abandoned its political Party role, and disseminated news in much the same impartial way as Escom distributes power, with the supplier not concerning himself with how the product is used.

This would rule out editorial opinion, but other opinions would be part of the news, with all receiving, as far as humanly possible, the same weight and emphasis.

Press freedom could come closer to reality in a number of ways:

(i) The government would find it more difficult to legislate against a press which was not overtly hostile, and which enjoyed universal support as a pure information medium.

(ii) A non-political press would substantially reduce the over-trading factor. In the absence of the propagandist element, there would be no point in maintaining newspapers which were superfluous to the real need of the community. This would improve profitability, and, perhaps, quality.

(iii) A non-political press would enjoy enhanced credibility. The public may well be less apathetic towards such a press, and this could increase the measure of security for editors and journalists, who would be judged purely on their professional capabilities, untainted by politics.

Finally, would it be a practical proposition for newspapers to give up their political role? The answer must be yes, and no. Yes, because it could be done through a radical restructuring of the industry, and, no, because the governing Party and the other vested interests would reject such restructuring – everybody being somewhat selective about what press freedom means. ●

NEW SUNDAY NEWSPAPER FOR BLACKS UNVEILED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text] Meet the first all-new mass circulation Sunday newspaper to be launched in South Africa for years!

A crying national need will be met in the last week in March with the launching of Golden City Press, a tabloid for blacks which will sell for around 20c a copy and start as a 32-pager.

The new paper is the brainchild of that irrepressible and well-monied publisher, Jim Bailey, who for 15 years ran Post, the leading black newspaper with a circulation of some 260 000 before it was sold to Argus in 1970.

Perskor will handle the printing.

Distribution will be the responsibility of one of two bidders. A final decision has still to be taken.

Mr Bailey told me on Friday: "There is a pressing need for a mass communications system not tied to any political party, but clean and clear in its own right.

"We will follow the old Post tradition closely, concentrating on sport and human interest, with a popular touch."

Profits?

"There has been a huge increase in black spending power and the importance of the black consumer since 1970. Advertisers realise this and are now spending far more to reach the black market.

Certainly Dick Goss, managing director of SA Breweries (embracing OK Bazaars, Amrel, and now Edgars) agrees.

As he said at the Simpson, Frankel 1982 Investment Conference on Wednesday: "No producer can launch a product and hope it will succeed without 20% to 90% black buying.

"Partly because of Government decentralisation policy, black spending will increase in all areas."

Editor of Bailey's new venture will be Selwyn Smith, once editor of Post, aided by, among others, several former colleagues.

The political line will be "roughly as it was with Post. The new paper will represent its public--mainly moderates--within the limits allowed."

CSO: 4700/878

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORT TREATS FREEDOM OF CHOICE IN LANGUAGE OF EDUCATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Feb 82 p 17

[Text] In the accompanying article Dr Rykie Snyman of the University of Pretoria states that although the Afrikaner obviously accepts his vernacular as his educational language this is in no way always the case for black people. This is one of several penetrating articles on several aspects of the Educational Report prepared by RGN [Council for Humanities Research] and being published by DIE BURGER with an eye on the great national congress to be held from 18 to 20 March in Bloemfontein under the aegis of the Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Associations which is to deal with the recommendations of the report.

Traditionally peculiar to the education of the Afrikaner is that his schooling has a Christian character and his educational language is his own vernacular. Thus it would not be wrong to accept the fact that the Afrikaner regards these two points as non-negotiable.

The question which comes up is: What does the report of RGN-investigation into education have to say with respect to these two points of departure? The object was to have the educational system assume the kind of suppleness, with respect to religious beliefs, to make it possible for the country's inhabitants to express their religious convictions within the bounds of the system.

Communities must therefore be given the opportunity to decide for themselves the type and character of their education.

This also applies to the Christian community which must exercise a voice to the effect that its education bears a Christian character.

In the investigation very thorough attention has been given to this matter to the extent that a separate committee has been appointed to look into the matter of education in the vernacular language.

Shifting Away

Although the case for the Afrikaner is something obvious, and the same applies even for the English speaking part of the white population, this

is in no way the case with the coloreds, Indians and blacks. With respect to the latter population groups, it is not necessary that the language of education for them be their vernacular.

In the language study among blacks the following findings, as set forth in the report of the working committee for language and for language of instruction, are of importance: [pp] 182-186:

(1) The higher the level of education the more popular is English as a medium of instruction and the less popular a black language. Blacks associate English with erudition. Black languages are employed in schools mainly for practical reasons; the educator must speak the child's language until that child learns English (or Afrikaans).

(2) Interest in Afrikaans as a medium of instruction rises from grade 2 (only 11 percent) to a high point of 27 percent for standard 3, only to fall again to 19 percent at the form-1 level. At the standard-3 level and at the form-1 level Afrikaans is preferred slightly above the black languages as the medium of instruction, but English is nevertheless in much higher demand as a medium of instruction, especially in higher school levels.

Investigation of the language leanings of the coloreds indicates that 40 percent of the Afrikaans-speaking coloreds prefer English as a medium of education and regard it as the most important language to be learned in school. Information on the evident shift from Afrikaans to English is not available. Vernacular instruction is being preferred by more than half of the Cape Province's coloreds.

The most recent studies of the language situation among South African Indians have been concentrated on the Indians of Natal.

In South Africa five Indian languages are principally spoken. From a study it appears that knowledge of the Indian languages by children in the primary and secondary schools is surprisingly low.

Diversity

Among the Indian community there is a decided interest to introduce Indian languages as school subjects. However, they are preferring English as the medium of instruction.

As a whole the difference between vernacular and medium of education entails certain implications for education and the RGN working committee for language and language of instruction was obliged to take note of this information.

The general principle formulated for the purpose of finding an accommodation for this matter reads as follows: "Education grants positive recognition to both inter-community and the diversity of religious and cultural ways of life and the language of the inhabitants."

With reference to principle it appears that confusion has arisen in the interpretation of this, especially among the white group, as though this were a notice that education in the vernacular is no longer on the order of the day.

In the RGN's 1973-1974 language study among 1,600 white urban adults, with Afrikaans and English as their home language, parents were asked whether they regard it as a good idea to send their children to a school where (a) the medium of instruction is the second language, or (b) to a double or parallel medium school.

The results, which were worked out statistically, show that one-fourth of the Afrikaans speakers and approximately one-sixth of the English speakers were proponents of having the children attend schools where the medium of education is the second language.

Sacrifices

A very popular possibility, supported by more than four-fifths of both language groups, is the sending of children to a double-medium, or parallel medium, school. This surprising interest evidently ensues from a desire of being able to learn the other language group from a closer approach at school.

As far as the Afrikaans speaking population of South Africa is concerned, like any other people, they lay claim to their own national character and their own identity. Expressions of this national character include such things as religion, fidelity to the country, the vernacular, educational policy and historical traditions.

For the Afrikaner, his vernacular is more than just a means of communication; it is an expression of an eventful tradition and therefore he has always been willing to make sacrifices (such as conducting a language struggle) for the right of using his own language at all levels of society. The Christian Afrikaner has a great deal of respect for the Christian-national view of life much of which is now being acquired through his education. To be sure his view of life manifests his deepest convictions in and through education. His own Christian-national education, in conformity with Act 39 of 1967, was also the result of this.

In light of the foregoing certain recommendations pertaining to language and education are being quoted here from the report of the Main Committee of the RGN. The following aspects are important:

(a) Students learn best when they are taught in the language in which they are most competent and in most instances this is their vernacular.

(b) The medium of instruction, which is ultimately employed, must be such that the particular complexities and subtleties of the relevant contents can be reflected at the desired level.

(c) The policy with respect to the employment of a language medium at any level of education should be such that it will facilitate access to other higher levels of education.

Report of the Main Committee of the RGN investigation on education, pp 144-148:

(d) Instead of Afrikaans or English as the language media any group has the right to develop a native language of South Africa as their medium of education.

Seen in the South African context the principle of vernacular education ought to be qualified through the decisions or requirements of a certain region of community or at a meso- or even macro-level. This implies flexibility.

Conclusion: From this information, as seen from its background, and from the second principle of providing education in South Africa (as quoted above), it can be ascertained that each sector of the community has full freedom of determining and planning the character, type and manner of its education in accordance with its convictions and requirements. The second principle contained in the RGN report which has been accepted and approved by all the representatives of the population groups, briefly stated, bears the following significance for the white Afrikaans-speaking citizen of South Africa: The Christian national character of his education can now be built up to its fullest implication. The vernacular can be his medium of education provided this is the choice and preference of the community involved.

7964

CSO: 4701/31

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL LOWEST IN YEARS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] House of Assembly.--The Additional Appropriation Bill, providing for an additional R380 million, was the lowest additional finance asked for in many years, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

The Bill provided for additional spending on security, flood relief, housing and cost escalation, he said during the second reading debate.

The biggest additional expenditure was on security services where R142-million was earmarked to improve the situation for Defence Force, Police and Prison Services.

A sum of R39-million was provided for additional housing and R24-million for flood relief.

The provinces had to be paid their R66-million agterskot which left an increase of only R110-million.

"When one analyses the figures they are the lowest in many years," Mr Horwood said.

Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said that although the increased spending was relatively small at 2,749 percent, in absolute terms the figure of R380-million was still substantial.

The question that the Minister had to answer was how he intended financing it.

The Bill was read a second time.

Local government spending was likely to be more closely monitored by the State, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said.

Speaking during the committee stage of the Additional Appropriation Bill, he said a weakness had developed over the course of time in that there was inadequate control over local government spending. This was being worked on.

"In the meantime we have set in the first instance an overall spending limit in which they should budget. This matter is still very much under discussion."

Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP spokesman on Finance, asked if this form of monitoring would not be an encroachment on the autonomy of local authorities.

Mr Horwood replied that in Great Britain the Central Government maintained a tight control on local government spending.

"What is the use of trying to be as effective as possible in controlling Central Government and provincial government spending when there is no control at all over local government spending?"

CSO: 4700/860

SAAU OFFICIAL: SERIOUS AGRICULTURAL CRISIS LOOMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

THE president of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Jaap Wilkens, warned yesterday that agriculture in South Africa was in crisis — the worst in many years.

He said in Pretoria that the crisis was "purely and simply one of survival" and that the union had made urgent representations to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries to take drastic steps to save a large sector of the industry.

"A very unfortunate and near desperate situation has been caused by an unfortunate combination of severe droughts and an expected drop in farming income on the one hand, and large carry over debts and high interest rates on the other," he said.

Effects

There would be "far reaching" effects on the consumer — effects which were "incalculable" at this stage.

There had not been any general rains during the present production season and at this stage even a general

rain would be too late to save the crops on the lands and provide sufficient grazing for winter.

Several areas in crisis had last received rain five years ago. General crop estimates were half and less in the summer grain production areas — a disaster which involved all summer grain crops and in financial terms meant a R1 500-million loss in income for farmers.

"The income of the farmer is being affected on two sides.

Reduce

"The crop failure on the one hand will drastically reduce income.

Increased production costs — including fertiliser and interest rates — will chop his income even further," Mr Wilkens said.

He said he had appealed to farmers not to panic: "The union will do everything in its power to save them from financial ruin, and we will keep all farmers constantly posted on progress we make to help them," he said.

NEW TRANSPORT BILL HIT AS 'HIGHLY INFLATIONARY'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Mar 82 pp 1, 2, 12

[Excerpt] **SHOCK and dismay greeted the Transport Budget presented in Parliament yesterday afternoon by the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman. Major industrial, commercial and consumer bodies unanimously described it as "highly inflationary" and called for talks with the Government.**

According to the Budget, the following main increases will have to be footed by the public:

- 12,5 percent on air fares
- 10 percent on mainline railway passenger services
- 15 percent on railway commuter services
- 15 percent on rail transportation of livestock, maize and maize products

● 0,75c and 0,5c respectively per litre on petrol and diesel pumped by pipeline from Durban to the Reef.

The President of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Mr I J Steyn, estimated that the hike in railway tariffs would increase the country's inflation rate by a further 0,5 percent.

He said that the Handelsinstituut regarded the R343 million loss expected for this year — despite the higher Government subsidy on passenger services — as a national problem.

The Automobile Association in a statement claimed that the

increase in the price of fuel inland was "an iniquitous imposition on the motorist".

The AA contended that petrol pipeline profits exceeded R100-million a year, yet the increased sales tax added 0,6 cents per litre and the increase on pipeline transport another 0,75 cents — a total of 1,34 cents per litre by April 1.

"Yet a further increase is expected," the AA said, "because the Government's fuel equalisation fund is said to have been exhausted."

Mr H du Preez Nel, general manager of the Maize Board, contended that the increased transportation costs announced for maize and maize products would detrimentally affect the country's export realisations. It would add a further burden to the Stabilisation Fund.

R1 825-m Investments

A GROSS capital investment of approximately R1 825,9-million is provided for in the Transport Services Budget.

Provision is also made for R80-million for the home ownership scheme, R7,5-million for the elimination of level crossings and R311,6-million for the repayment of loans, bringing the total capital programme to R2 225-million.

This programme is to be financed from R700-million in domestic loans, R450-million in foreign loans and R1 075-million from internal sources.

SAA Shows R43-m Loss on the Year

SA AIRWAYS lost R43,7-million on its services during the last financial year against an estimated deficit of R8,6-million, Mr Schoeman, said.

Operating results of SAA remained unsatisfactory.

"Fuel is still the largest single item of expenditure and accounts for 37 percent of the total expenditure. Income for the period April to December amounted to R639,8-million compared with the R634,8-million budgeted for, an increase therefore of R4-million.

"Expenditure on the other hand amounted to R682,5-million during the same period against the budget figure of R643,4-million, a deterioration of R39,1-million.

"The SAA consequently reflects a loss of R43,7-million for the period under review as against an estimated deficit of R8,6-million."

Consumer Will Foot Bill of Transport Budget

MAJOR industrial, commercial and consumer bodies were unanimous yesterday in branding the transport budget as inflationary and discussions with the Government were called for.

"A determined effort must be made to evolve a policy on administered prices as a whole," Mr Raymond

Parsons, chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), said.

Such a policy would reduce, rather than aggravate the inflation rate, while in the longer term the best answer to the wage-price spiral would be substantially higher productivity.

The sharp increases in key transport costs were extensive and could only make the task of reducing the unacceptably high rate of inflation more difficult, Mr Parsons said.

"Apart from other considerations, the competitive position of South Africa in world

markets is being eroded by a rate of inflation in this country much higher than that of our major partners."

Assocom was also concerned "at the vicious circle which seems to be developing of wage increases followed almost immediately by tariff and price increases — leaving nobody really better off".

Certain aspects — such as rationalisation

of services, a discount for national servicemen and the realistic reappraisal of cross-subsidisation — were welcomed by Assocom.

Dr JC van Zyl, executive director of the SA Federated Chamber of Industries, said the fact that the SA Transport Services (SATS) now intended to compete more actively with the private sector in road transport services as a primary rather than as a supplementary activity "stresses the need for a national transport advisory council to ensure that the privileged position enjoyed by the railways is justified."

The substantial across-the-board increases would have an inevitable price-increasing effect while adversely affecting traffic growth, Mr Van Zyl said.

On the positive side, SATS was taking "welcome steps to improve operational efficiency by capital expansion," while rationalising services.

"The chamber has argued," he said, "that the State must relieve the railways from the burden of shouldering uneconomic passenger services required for broad socio-political reasons."

"The proposals of the so-called Franszen Committee which apparently indicate how this is to be done must be made public and subjected to open debate as soon as possible," Mr Van Zyl said.

Mr Jan Cronje, director of the Consumer Council, said: "Discussions among organised agriculture, consumers and the Government have become an urgent issue."

The 15 percent increase on railway tariffs had come as a further shock to consumers, Mr Cronje said. Prices for most consumer goods would rise even higher, especially those of food. Producers' costs would increase considerably "and eventually the consumer is going to foot the bill."

"In due course, the Consumer Price Index will also rise. What is to become of the fight against inflation."

Mr Cronje believed that it would serve the interests of all, especially the lower-income groups, if special low transport tariffs were instituted for agricultural products.

"At least curb basic food prices and also benefit agriculture."

Increases 'Shock' to Farmers

THE debt burden to South African farmers had assumed serious proportions and the SA Agricultural Union has given its assurance it will institute an inquiry into high costs, aggravated by the rail tariff increases announced in yesterday's Transport Budget.

The substantial increase in rail tariffs was a tremendous shock to agriculture as this sector was heavily dependent on transport services, Mr Jaap Wilkens, president of the SA Agricultural Union,

With the down-swing phase in the economy, the agricultural sector would be unable to recover the higher rail costs in the short term. The individual producer would have to absorb the greater portion of these costs.

"The prices of most products are determined by market factors (supply and demand) and the consumer will not pay more for food simply because the farmers' costs have increased," said Mr Wilkens.

The meat and fresh-produce industries, in particular, would be seriously affected by

higher transport costs.

Present agricultural conditions, Mr Wilkens said, seemed fairly critical. The expected crops were much smaller, the farmers' income therefore much lower and his costs considerably higher.

Problems were also experienced in the export market due to low prices, high transport, marketing costs and trading partners' recession.

The latest increase had come after a series of recent cost shocks to agriculture.

"The debt burden to the farmers is assuming serious proportions

and carry-over debts are accumulating."

Agriculture formed the basis of decentralised economic activity and it was therefore a great pity that the average percentage increase in respect of agricultural transport was higher than the average tariff increase, he said.

Mr Wilkens gave the assurance that the SA Agricultural Union would institute "a thorough inquiry into the high input costs and further the interests of the farmer at the highest levels".

RISE IN IMPORTS, DROP IN EXPORTS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Mar 82 p 19

[Article by Daan De Kock]

[Text] SOUTH Africa recorded a trade deficit in January this year of R229,8-million, mainly because of a sharp drop in exports and a substantial rise in imports.

The deficit compares with a surplus of R371,8-million in January last year.

Figures released by the Commissioner for Customs and Excise in Pretoria yesterday show that South Africa's imports in January rose by R220,3-million to R1 453,4-million, compared with R1 223,1-million in January last year.

Exports, on the other hand, showed a drop of R381,3-million and amounted to R1 223,6-million, compared with R1 604,9-million in January 1981.

South Africa imported goods to the value of R656,8-million from Europe, R240,5-million from Asia, R240,3-million from America and R19,1-million from Africa during the month.

During the same month, South Africa exported goods to the value of R406,3-million to Europe, R160,4-million to Asia, R103,2-million to America and R68,4-million to Africa.

For the whole of last year, South Africa ended up with a trade deficit of R346-million, while it had a surplus for most of the year.

Exports for the year amounted to R18 094-million and imports totalled R18 440-million.

There was a particularly strong upsurge in imports over the last four years because of the upturn in the economy.

Exports, on the other hand, have fallen off, mainly because of a decline in metal prices, including that of gold.

To cool off imports, authorities are levying a duty of 10 percent on most of them.

The effect of this will, however, only be seen from the end of this month.

As far as the prospects for exports are concerned they are nothing to write home about.

Most economists are now of the opinion that the American economy

will take longer to recover than originally thought, and that the prices of most metals will stay low, at least for some months to come.

PESSIMISM PERVADES BUILDING INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Mar 82 p 24

[Text]

THE general business situation in the building industry in 1982 would be worse than in 1981 in the view of 57% of respondents questioned in a survey commissioned by the magazine, Construction in Southern Africa.

The business climate would remain unchanged, according to 35% and only 8% saw the business situation as being better in 1982.

The survey, conducted by George Klein and Associates, an independent industrial marketing research agency, is published in the magazine's February issue.

The opinions of 200 contractors, civil engineering consultants, architects, building materials suppliers and Government establishments were canvassed in the Johannesburg/Witwatersrand-/Vaal Triangle area, the Durban/Pinetown/Pietermaritzburg area and the Cape Peninsula.

Here is a summary of the conclusion of the surveys:

● The consultants to the industry, having done well in the past, are more pessimistic about the future.

● The public sector is the most optimistic, although a slow-down is expected.

● Lack of finance, shortage of skilled labour and restrictive Government policies are the major bottlenecks.

● The implementation of the Wiehahn Commission recommendations is not expected to relieve the labour bottleneck in the near future.

The most pessimistic respondents were the civil engineering consultants and private architects of whom 60% to 65% saw conditions worsening.

The most optimistic respondents were those in the Government/semi Government sector, 15% of whom believed that conditions would be better, compared to only 3% of the architects who predicted an improvement.

In the three major industrial areas, the highest pessimism is in the PWV, with 60% of the respondents predicting deteriorating conditions.

The least pessimistic area is the Cape Peninsula where 52% of the respondents thought conditions would be

worse.

Generally, however, pessimism was obvious among all the respondent groups and in all areas.

WITWATERSRAND STUDENT DENIES SHE MADE CONFESSIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Mar 82 p 9

[Text]

"IT IS not what they did to you but what you think they will do to you", a detained Wits student, Miss Elaine Rose Mahomed, charged with communist activities, told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

She was called to testify by Mr M Bassion, defending, to contest the admissibility of anything the police alleged she confessed while in detention. She claimed she made no such confessions and had been unco-operative from the beginning.

"They didn't believe what I told them. I never made any admissions, or confessions, and never co-operated. My attitude was that I must keep quiet," she said.

Miss Mahomed and her three co-accused, Mr Benjamin Greyling (20), Mr Michael O'Donovan (21) and Mr Leslie Lax (23) denied the allegations against them.

Miss Mahomed further told the court yesterday that from the day of her arrest she had steadfastly denied any involvement with

communist posters found by the police.

She had heard from people what happened to the detainees. She had been told sacks were put over their heads. They were forced to stand for long periods, sometimes on bricks.

She also heard of an instance where a person's head was shoved into a bucket of water.

Because of all this, when she arrived at John Vorster Square she assumed she would be assaulted.

However, she was not assaulted. She told the court she was just threatened with how people could extract information from women.

The trial continues today before Mr H Oosthuizen.

BRIEFS

BRICK WORKERS STRIKE--Durban.--Corobrik's Redhill factory ground to a halt on Monday as 287 workers downed tools in sympathy with the dismissal of eight of their fellow workers. On Friday last, eight workers concerned with drawing bricks from the factory's kiln refused to complete their shift as they complained that the kiln was too hot. According to the managing director, Mr Brian Waberski, the complaint was turned down and the workers were told to return to work. They refused to do so and were dismissed. They returned the next day, but were told that they had been dismissed.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Mar 82 p 10]

ARMSCOR'S NEW HEAD--South Africa's Armscor is to get a new boss--Mr Fred Bell, who has been with the armaments manufacturing organisation for the past 14 years and is at present in charge of its external production division. Mr Bell is to become chief executive officer of Armscor on July 1 in succession to Mr John Maree, who has been seconded to Armscor by the Barlow-Rand organisation for the past three years. Mr Maree will formally retire as executive vice chairman of Armscor on June 30, but will remain on the board of the body, it was announced in Pretoria yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Mar 82 p 9]

RECORD ESCOM DEFICIT--Cape Town.--Escom had suffered its largest deficit last year, the general manager, Mr Jan Smith, said at dinner in Cape Town. More coal had to be used at coastal stations last year, as only a fraction of the energy that should have been delivered from Cabora Bassa was received because of regular acts of sabotage.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Mar 82 p 16]

TAIWAN SHIPPING COMPANY--Taipei.--Nantai Enterprises, one of the largest companies in Taiwan, have announced the inauguration of a fully cellular service between Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and South Africa. In a statement to Sapa yesterday Nantai said the regular three-weekly service would be operated with new Taiwanese flag vessels, the first of which, "Nan Hwa," would arrive in Durban on March 29. A local company, Nantai Shipping Enterprises SA, would be formed to cater for South African interests in Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Mar 82 p 22]

TRADE UNION ALLIANCE--The Federal Consultative Council of the Transport Services Staff Associations could, with a potential membership of nearly 200 000, become one of the largest trade union alliances in the country. The FCC at present

numbers more than 100 000 members belonging to 10 different staff associations, seven White, two Coloured, and one Indian. The Black Staff Association of the Transport Services will be observers at the annual meeting of the FCC tomorrow and a decision will be made on the possibility of affiliation. The addition of more than 50 000 Black members would make this one of the largest organisations of its kind in the Republic. The annual meeting of the Council began yesterday and will be officially opened by the General Manager of Railways Dr Kobus Loubser, this evening. Motions on the agenda for the meeting include a number which concern parity in service conditions between the races. Equal expenses and multi-racial mess and ablution facilities are among these items. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Mar 82 p 5]

PFP WARNED ON RACIAL BALANCES--The Progressive Federal Party expected a landslide victory in Johannesburg. Instead, it is one short of an overall majority. A combination of the ruling National Party-Independent Rate-payers' Action group, two Independents (one of whom is a New Republic Party member) and a ratepayers' party councillor could keep it out of power again. Whatever happens, the PFP cannot, for the next five years, implement any of its integrationist policies. This, in terms of racial realities, is a good thing. We do not begrudge the PFP its victories in Sandton and Randburg, which are dormitory towns of Johannesburg and do not play such a vital role in the politics of the country as Johannesburg does. But the PFP had better act there with caution rather than tamper with existing racial balances. [Editorial] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 82 p 6]

BLACK STATES TAX--Revenue for the Black national states and the republics of Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda from sales tax, income tax (companies) and Black general tax amounted to R89 679 209 for the 1980-81 financial year, according to the latest report of the Auditor-General. The revenue was brought to account on their behalf by the Commissioner for Inland Revenue in respect of sales tax and income tax and by the Department of Co-operation and Development in respect of Black general tax. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 82 p 4]

GERMAN INVESTMENTS--West German investment in South Africa surged ahead in the third quarter of last year to about R300 million. After a slow start in the first half of last year when German direct investment moved only marginally from R282,5-m to R282,7-m, there was a big advance of 4,7 percent or R13,3-m to a total of R296-m. The South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry reports a growing trend of smaller company interest in this country. "Because of the economic situation in West Germany, these small-to-medium-size companies not only provide technical know-how but can also provide skilled labour as German artisans are more willing to work in foreign countries," says the chamber. The predicted downturn in the South African economy also does not appear to have deterred the Germans as most investments are in highly specialised fields for which there is still an open market and buoyant demand. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Feb 82 p 35]

ADVERTISEMENT MISSION TO BRAZIL--Johannesburg--South Africans will be allowed to attend a congress of the International Advertisement Association which will be taking place in May in Brazil. They will be allowed to go as individuals. This was made known here yesterday by Jack Siber the deputy chairman of the South African branch of the association. The Brazilian government came to this decision after that country's consulate in South Africa and other organizations had made representations to the government, but for no other reason, according to Siber. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Feb 82 p 1] 7964

NEW AIR FORCE BASE--Pretoria--A new air force base will be built near Louis Trichard in Northern Transvaal. This was made known yesterday at that town by Minister of Manpower Fanie Botha. The first phase of the building project will start next year and will cost an estimated 54 million rand. Yesterday C. J. van Rooyen, the town clerk of Louis Trichard, said that the project will occupy an area of about 200 or 300 residential sites. The Louis Trichard city council has enough residential sites, with the necessary infrastructure, for this purpose. Van Rooyen said that new air-force base will contribute much to the development and progress of the town. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Feb 82 p 11] 7964

CSO: 4701/32

MABUZA LABELS KAGWANE TALKS 'BIG BLUNDER'

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

SWAZILAND'S negotiations with Pretoria about KaNgwane's incorporation into South Africa to the exclusion of Swazis in the Republic is an enormous blunder.

KaNgwane's Chief Minister, Mr. Enos Mabuza, says in his opinion Swaziland should have adopted exactly the opposite stand if at all blood is thicker than water.

He told The Times: "As far as Swaziland is concerned in this particular issue, it seems as if Pretoria's blood is thicker than that of the South African Swazis."

If the South African government were to go ahead and incorporate KaNgwane into Swaziland by force, Mr. Mabuza said, it would be the worse political blunder that would have been committed by the nationalist government "indeed worse than the policy of separate development itself."

He warned that the consequences for Swaziland, the South African Swazis and for South Africa, would be disastrous. "It is highly improbable that the South African government will, either on a unilateral basis or on a bilateral basis with Swaziland, effect the proposed incorporation against the expressed wishes of the South African Swazis

who will be directly affected by such incorporation."

In a reference to remarks made by Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo recently, Mr. Mabuza expressed disappointment at the matter which he said had unnecessarily become a political fray "among Swazis themselves."

He stated that people were inseparable from land and vice-versa. "For him (Dr. Sishayi) to tell us that we should 'go to Bloemfontein,' which is a colloquial phrase for 'go to hell,' because all that Swaziland wants is the land and not the people, is the best way of inflaming the already tense feelings as well as of fuelling the flames of hatred," he said.

Mr. Mabuza denied reports that his supporters assailed Mr. David Lukhele's supporters as dismissed such statements unfounded, false and misleading.

"The overwhelming majority of the South African Swazis do not support Mabuza 'per se,' but support his political stand," he said.

Mr Mabuza said it was an indisputable and irrefutable fact that the overwhelming majority of the South African Swazis were totally opposed to the whole concept of their being declared citizens of

Swaziland under the guise of border adjustments, incorporation, unification, amalgamation or reunification.

By promoting the cause of incorporation, he said, Mr. Lukhele and his supporters were going against the tide of the feelings of the South African Swazis.

"The sooner they stop their campaign, the better it the better it will be for the Swazis on both sides of the border," he said. "We need each other and we cannot afford to sow seeds of hatred and animosity which may precipitate an internecine conflict."

He added: "I hold no grudge against my so-called opponents in Swaziland and those who have singled me out as a target of their poison-pen mail which has been flooding the Swaziland press."

All of them, he said, were out of touch with the political plight and the political aspirations of the South African Swazis.

"Their negative tirades against me in counter-productive to the cause they are supposed to be promoting. None of them is qualified to sit on the judgment throne and pass judgment over my political stand.

"I shall be judged by the people I lead and indeed, by history," he concluded.

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS BALANCED BUDGET

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

MINISTER for Finance, Mr. James Simelane yesterday presented a balanced budget — as against a deficit of E23 million last year.

Presenting his budget speech, Mr Simelane announced that a balance of revenue and expenditure had been achieved. Total expenditure dropped from E199 million last year to E190 million this year.

Of this amount, a total of E135 million is for recurrent expenditure and only E55 million allocated to development projects of a capital nature.

"This small allocation is one of the reasons why the economy is not advancing at a faster rate and the position made worse by poor performance is spending the funds available for capital development," Mr Simelane explained.

Over the 1978-81 period,

the country's gross domestic product, which is a yardstick for measuring growth, has averaged only 2.2 per cent per annum as compared with the target of seven per cent in the third national development plan.

In the 1982-83 budget, transport and communications get a lion's share — E39 million. Of this amount, E14 million, the largest single component, is for the expansion of Matsapha Airport.

Other major items is the development of road networks, and telecommunications services. The Ministry of Education get E21 million recurrent expenditure.

Highlights of the expenditure estimates, both recurrent and capital, are:

The Ministry of Agriculture gets E17 million, the greater part of which will be devoted to rural development.

Industry will receive E15.5 million. On the capital side, the total estimate of expenditure from local sources is E54 million as compared to E64.5 million last year.

A total of E35 million is expected to come from

international aid sources. Apart from recurrent department expenditure provision for statutory expenditure was made at E25 million — "a steep rise from E15 million" last year.

"In a large part it reflects the loan interest increase and repayments which fall due next year," said the Minister.

"Separate provision will be made for Tinkhundla. Further provision for this department will have to be made when the power that be have made their policy decisions," he said. "Efforts to secure a better yield under the customs agreement have borne fruit, he disclosed.

There is an increase in revenue from E63 million this year to E117 million next year. This is an increase of E54 million.

"We have, therefore, established a solid revenue base for 1982-83 and future years. I expect an additional E40 million to come from income tax. Various other revenue sources should yield E33 million," he said.

Included in the E33 million is the sugar export levy. However, because of

tumbling international sugar prices, the estimated yield from the sugar levy is not expected to exceed E8 million.

From the next tax year, which begins in July, the rates of normal tax will be restructured by raising the exemption threshold for married persons from E1,200 to E2,000; and for single persons from E600 to E1,000 by introducing a smooth progression of marginal rates from six per cent to 50 per cent.

These new rates will improve the position of married women in employment, "but in further recognition of the special position of this group of tax payers, I have decided to increase married women's allowances from E200 to E1,000 and to incorporate the allowance in the calculation of PAYE deductions for married women."

However, he sounded a word of warning: "Although a balanced budget has been achieved we would be deceiving ourselves if we concluded that all was well with the budget.

BRIEFS

UK FUNDS FOR FARMS--Swaziland is to receive about E4 million from Britain to buy farms belonging to Non Swazis. Under an agreement signed yesterday, the land, when bought, will be transferred to the Swazi Nation. The grant will be used to continue to buy land previously financed under an earlier British grant of E3 million. This is in accordance with an agreement made at independence that the British government would finance the buying of undeveloped land in non Swazi ownership for transfer to and development of the Swazi Nation. Speaking at the signing ceremony, the Minister of Finance, Mr.. James Simelane, said it was his hope that the gift would be used until the final commitment of the government is carried through. In reply, the visiting British Minister for Overseas Development, Mr. Neil Marten, said he had been impressed with the progress being made in development projects implemented by the government through British aid. Mr. Marten, who is on a four day official visit, was also expected to call on His Majesty, King Sobhuza II. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Feb 82 p 1]

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES--Civil servants are to get their biennial salaries award during the 1982-83 financial year which begins at the end of March. "This biennial award was anticipated this year with an interim award of eight per cent," Mr. Simelane says in his budget speech. "A similar amount has been included in the 1982-83 estimates. This, together with the value of the annual increments, which is between three and four per cent depending on the salary scale, brings the improvement in salaries to almost 20 per cent," he says. However, he disclosed in his speech that the employment of temporary staff by government departments inflates recurrent expenditure at the expense of capital. "To give an example: about two years ago, it was discovered that a large number of staff had been engaged on temporary or daily paid terms over the years, and had in fact, become part of the permanent work force," he says. It was decided to regularise this situation by creating about 1,000 new permanent and pensionable posts, and by imposing strict control over further recruitment of temporary and daily paid staff. However, it has been established that since then more of such staff have been employed. "This is a highly unsatisfactory situation because more and more of the funds allocated to ministries and departments are being depleted by staff costs, and leaving less for expenditure aimed at improving economic growth. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 26 Feb 82 p 3]

SUGAR REVENUE DROP--Swaziland might lose about E9 million in revenue from the sugar export taxes in the 1981 1982 financial year. This is due to a sharp

deterioration in the world sugar prices, says the Minister of Finance, Mr. James Simelane. In his budget speech, on the outlook for the coming year, Mr. Simelane said: 'As it is impossible to recover this loss in full from other revenue sources, it is expected that our revenue total for 1981 1982 will be below estimate, possibly by about E7 million'. On the other hand, he said, recurrent spending may exceed the estimate by about E3 million, as it did in 1980 1981, and thereby increase the deficit to about E10 million. 'However, the 1980 1981 tendency for capital expenditure to lag behind the estimate will be repeated this year and is likely to end up at least E15 million short of target,' said Mr. Simelane. He added that this means a larger volume of spending has to be forwarded to next year in order to complete the projects which have already been started. Mr. Simelane said, having budgeted for a surplus of just E1 million in the 1980 1981, the country ended up with a surplus of nearly E14 million and revenue exceeded the estimate by about E5 million. He said these figures reveal one unsatisfactory aspect of the budget. 'This is that while recurrent spending, which is relatively unproductive in economic terms, has a tendency to exceed the estimate, capital spending, which is a productive part of our budget, has a greater tendency in the opposite direction', he said. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Feb 82 p 3]

AUDIT LAGGING BEHIND--Nothing has been done to strengthen the government's administration as was recommended in a report in 1980, the Minister of Finance in his budget speech to Parliament said. Mr. Dlamini said the accounts for 1980 1981 which should have been completed before the end of last year, in terms of the Finance and Audit Law, are not yet available for Audit purposes. 'But I am assured that they will be published before March 31st,' he said. Mr. Simelane said the present situation in the accounting was a contributory factor to the underspending of Capital funds, both local and donor, though, he said, there are naturally many other factors at work. He said the Audit Department too, is understaffed and therefore operating under considerable difficulties. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Feb 82 p 3]

UNIONS' PLEDGE--Trade unions representatives have assured the Deputy Prime Minister that they will fully support the maintenance of peace and stability in the labour field. The Unionists who were led by their secretary general Mr. Obed Dlamini, told the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, that they "would ensure that peace and stability prevailed in the labour field." The Federation of Trade Unions also agreed that there would be frequent meetings to ensure that areas of differences were eliminated through discussions in the future. Also present in the meeting were the Permanent Secretary in the DPM's office, Mr. Alphus Shabangu, the Under Secretary, Prince Sulumlomo and the Labour Commissioner, Mr. Ralph Bhembe. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 26 Feb 82 p 3]

KOREAN GIFT--Mbabane--The ambassador of the Republic of Korea, Mr Suk Gae Kang, will present King Sobhuza with 16 vehicles next week at the palace near Mbabane. The vehicles are a gift from the Republic of Korea to King Sobhuza on his diamond jubilee, celebrated last month.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 82 p 9]

MAJOR FORESTRY PROJECT--Salisbury--A major rural reforestation project costing about \$212,5-million (R15-million) may soon be undertaken in Zimbabwe by the forestry commission, the director of the commission, Mr John Wiltshire, said in an interview published in Salisbury yesterday. He said a team of World Bank officials based in Nairobi would arrive in Zimbabwe next month to carry out an appraisal of the proposed scheme with a view to financing it. "The project is basically concerned with the provision of building poles and fuelwood in communal areas. We started investigation into this two years ago and a study was carried out in conjunction with the Department of Agricultural Development and the Whitsun Foundation.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 82 p 11]

CSO: 4700/876

MINISTER DESCRIBES RESPONSE TO NESP AS 'ENCOURAGING'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Response to the recently launched National Economic Survival Programme (NESP) by Tanzanians has been described as "encouraging."

This positive note was sounded by the Minister of State for Economic Affairs and Planning, Professor Kighoma Malima, when participating in a panel discussion conducted by the Political Science Department of the University of Dar es Salaam on Thursday.

Ndugu Malima said the majority of Tanzanians were aware of the prevailing problems, some beyond their control, and others within control.

He also underlined a number of factors which could lead to the success of NESP which included efforts to increase earnings of foreign exchange in order to obtain the much needed industrial imports, including oil.

But, he said, the crucial factor remains one of ensuring that the available foreign exchange was used rationally. It must also be used to earn more foreign exchange in a manner that will serve us in the future," Ndugu Malima said.

He also said NESP would adhere to a strict control of recurrent expenditure, aimed at reducing wastes and mismanagement in all government departments and parastatals.

On food self-sufficiency, Ndugu Malima said the country had been experiencing an erratic weather situation for the past three years, making it necessary for the Party and Government to resort to irrigation to contain the situations.

Professor reiterated that peasants be encouraged to cultivate drought-resistant crops, adding that Tanzanians should also re-examine their food consumption, a clear reference to selective consumption patterns in given areas.

CSO: 4700/859

TANZANIA-MOZAMBIQUE SUBCOMMISSION HOLDING 2-DAY TRADE SESSION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] A two-day session of the sub-commission on trade of the Tanzania-Mozambique Joint Commission for Co-operation started in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, said in city that the meeting, bringing together trade ministers from the two countries, had six major items on the agenda.

Top in the list was a review of the 1981 trade performance between the two countries under the Annual Trade Protocol, details of which will be discussed by trade officials of the two countries before proposals are presented to the sub-commission.

The sub commission will also review implementation of the Common Import and Export policies as recommended by the Seventh Joint Commission meeting which was held in Maputo last April.

Progress reports on ratification of the Ruvuma Trade Area Treaty signed between Tanzania and Mozambique in November last year will also be presented.

The two sides are further expected to discuss matters pertaining to transportation and movement of goods between the two countries.

Ndugu Mchumo said after the two-day session trade officials from the two sides

would begin a four-day meeting to go through details on implementation.

The Mozambican Foreign Trade Minister, Ndugu Salomao Munguambe who is leading a ten-man team to the meeting is expected to leave the country tomorrow after signing agreed minutes of the meeting.

Ndugu Munguambe who arrived in Dar es Salaam last Thursday has visited the Friendship Textile Mill, the Aluminium Africa and Metal Products Industries and he is expected to visit the Dar es Salaam Port and Kalamu Industry today.

GUIDELINES, CONSTITUTION, ELECTORAL PROCEDURES SEMINARS EXTENDED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] THE Party Headquarters has directed that seminars on the 1981 Party Guidelines, the Party Constitution amendments and the electoral procedures for 1982 be continued until March 31 instead of an earlier deadline of March 10.

The Party Chief Executive Secretary Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago told a press conference in Dar es Salaam that extension had been granted on requests from the regions.

The seminars are also being held in the regions to discuss this year's National Economic Survival Programme (NESP).

Ndugu Mwakawago said that copies of the Guidelines, the Party Constitution and electoral procedures were being printed and would be sold in the regions shortly. Printing of the Constitution would be completed this week, he added.

He said a copy of the Constitution would be sold at 10/- while those of the Guidelines would sell at 10/- and 5/- respectively.

Ndugu Mwakawago also reminded regions on the forthcoming Party elections due to start at cell level in May, this year. He told them to

work according to the Party timetable for the year.

According to the elections timetable, elections for the cell leaders would be held in May throughout the country, voting for branches would start on July 15 and in August there would be voting for district leaders. Regional elections would be held in September and between October 15 and 30 the elections for national leaders would take place.

Ndugu Mwakawago also stressed that regions and districts should make sure that their active members were listed before the elections.

The Party Chief Executive Secretary also said that all cells should be listed down, and new branches in residential areas be formed as stipulated in the 1982 Party Constitution.

Ndugu Mwakawago, who returned to Dar es Salaam yesterday inspected the construction of 10 staff houses for CCM staff and the expansion of the Party Headquarters in Dodoma.

JUMBE CALLS FOR SPEEDUP OF NESP IMPLEMENTATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Abdulla Yakuti]

[Text] THE Party Vice-Chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, has called for elaborate implementation plans for every sector of the economy to speed up the implementation of the National Economic Survival Programme (NESP) adopted by the Party last year.

He said the survival programme provided broad guidelines which ministries, parastatals, regions and districts must translate into their own plans to guide their activities.

"I believe when each organisation and individual fully understands their respective goals and responsibilities within the overall survival programme, economic problems now facing the nation will be overcome within a short time," he said.

Ndugu Jumbe who was addressing a mammoth rally in Zanzibar yesterday pointed out that alongside good plans, the eventual success of the survival programme would depend on the commitment of the people themselves.

"We must have a workforce that takes pride in what is achieved and not monetary gains," the Vice-Chairman emphasised.

Meanwhile, CCM members and residents of Zanzibar Urban West Region have supported

changes made in the Party Constitution by the Party Extraordinary Congress last month.

In a message read to the Party Vice-Chairman at yesterday's rally, the residents said the new changes in the Party Constitution had enhanced the supremacy of CCM and gave more authority to Party organs at all levels.

"This will allow the Party supervise more effectively the implementation of development programmes from national to village level," the message said.

The message also urged that stern measures be taken against what it termed "disgruntled elements on the Isles" out to frustrate the Zanzibar revolution.

The message said it was high time that the Zanzibar government dealt severely with the few disgruntled individuals who had launched a campaign aimed at creating misunderstanding among the islanders and the United Republic.

"We shall support the government in whatever measures it will take in dealing with these elements and we pledge to work for the further strengthening of the Zanzibar Revolution and the Union," the message added.

The rally and a mass procession that preceded it, organised by Zanzibar Urban West Region Party leadership, draw a mammoth crowd of more than 30,000 people.

CSO: 4700/859

SIDO INVESTIGATING REPORTED CORRUPTION IN PROJECT ALLOCATION

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 21 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] THE Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) is investigating claims that there was favouritism and corruption in allocating projects in the organisation's industrial estates and that some SIDO officials converted some of the projects into their ownership.

SIDO Director General, Epaineto Bethuel Toroka, told the *Sunday News* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that he was not aware of such irregularities and that projects in the regional estates were allocated by regional committees.

We shall investigate thereports.... What I know is that the projects are allocated by broad committees chaired by Regional Commissioners whose members include the Regional Development Director, National Bank of Commerce Regional Manager and SIDO representatives", he explained.

A Tanga resident, calling himself Abdallah Mwendapole, has claimed that a senior official in SIDO's Industrial Estates division interferes with the allocation of projects and that he corruptly reallocates projects after they are awarded by the regional committees.

In a letter made available to the *Sunday News*, Mwendapole claims that the official runs some of the projects through his close relatives or friends and that he has given others to SIDO officials.

According to the letter, a shoe laces project at the Tanga Industrial Estate belongs to this senior official and it is operated on his behalf by a brother-in-law in collaboration with a former SIDO official.

It says the official who was with the Moshi Industrial Estate was sponsored by SIDO for training in India in the national interest but laments that "he is now working for this individual".

The letter further alleges that a pencil project at the Tanga Estates was given to two SIDO technical officers contrary to the decisions of the regional allocation committee.

It also claims that some of the projects were actually sold for up to 50,000/- each to individuals who were not approved by the regional committee.

The writer states that equipment for the shoe laces project came with personal effects including radios, cassette recorders, bicycles, refrigerators and washing machines illegally mixed in boxes containing the machinery to evade custom duty.

"Most of these items are in the possession of some SIDO officials.... The bicycles are being used by relatives of the officials owning the pencil project", the letter also copied to the Tanga Custom Office and the regional Commissioner claims.

It alleges that raw materials to be used for up to five years have been imported by SIDO for the pencils projects contrary to known procedure under which the organisation provides only

an initial amount of raw materials to each entrepreneur.

"A probe team should immediately be set up to investigate these irregularities before a reorganisation of SIDO's management staff planned for July, this year", the letter appealed.

The Tanga Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Tumaineli Kiwelu, explaining that he had not received a copy of the letter, said in a telephone interview from Tanga that he was not aware of the allegations.

He added, however, that the projects at the Tanga Industrial Estate were allocated before he became Regional Commissioner.

Two officials at the Tanga Industrial Estate said in separate interviews that the allocation of projects was a policy matter and that as executive officers they were not in a position to confirm or deny the allegations.

The procedure, they said, included advertisement of tenders in newspapers by SIDO which received the applications and forwarded them to the respective regional committee for consideration.

"We are not involved in the procedure.... names of successful entrepreneurs are sent to us from the headquarters, so we have no means of knowing if the procedure is adhered to or not", one of them explained.

The Regional SIDO Industrial Promotion Officer was not available for comment yesterday.

CSO: 4700/859

TAC REPORT RAPS PARASTATAL LOSSES, BOOKKEEPING STANDARDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Wence Mushi]

[Text] THE Tanzania Audit Corporation (TAC) has appealed for quick measures to arrest a rising trend of loss-making in the parastatal sector, and for improvement of what it termed "pathetic" book-keeping standards.

In a report, on auditing in the parastatal sector the Corporation revealed that of 282 accounts it audited in the last financial year, only 85 — hardly a third — managed to secure clean audit reports.

Some 139 were awarded qualified reports, meaning that their statements of accounts left out vital information. A further 58 got "no opinion" reports, which means the auditors could not express either positive or a negative opinion due to uncertainties over certain transactions and lack of adequate information.

According to the report presented by the TAC Chief Auditor, Ndugu B. L. Mariki, at a general managers' course at Momela Wildlife Lodge in Arusha yesterday, of the 282 accounts examined, 110 of them — or 39 per cent — had incurred losses in their operations last year.

The trend has worsened since the 1978/79 financial year, when out of 247 accounts audited, 81 or only 32.8 per cent had recorded losses. The report points out that while the sector is the nerve-centre of the economy and is expected to yield

to the maximum, many concerns were giving negative returns while others depended on subventions for survival.

The report further notes that lateness in preparation of accounts is on the increase.

Accounts in arrears for up to two years and above were 83 last year compared with only 34 in the 1978/79 financial year. Another 17 were behind by one and half years and 37 by one year, bringing the total to 137.

The report notes sadly: "Generally, 25 per cent of the parastatals are in arrears for more than one year at any particular date in the preparation of their accounts."

The report also notes that the historical background of these firms has rendered them inadequate as promoters of economic development.

For example, it notes that many of them have been created out of nationalisation of "sick" firms with little prior planning. Even those created in pursuit of Government policy were set against heavy odds such as improper capital structure, poor manpower base and other internal short-comings.

It also notes that many have "inactive boards" and do not hold formal meetings sometimes even for more than a year to review and appraise the problems and performance of their organisations.

Yet others are functioning without effective managerial talent. Some of the functional managers are not adequately equipped to give sustained and positive directions to persons at operational level, the report observes.

The report recalls that according to the Auditors and Accountants Act of 1972, any organisation in Tanganyika whose assets exceed ten million shillings or whose sales turnover exceeds five million shillings is required to employ at least one authorised accountant.

"Many organisations are not complying with this legal requirement. Even where qualified accountants are employed, they find themselves without proper supporting staff," the report says.

Besides careful selection of the chief executive officers of the parastatals, the top management of the corporations should be fully aware of the importance of sound financial controls, the report suggests as a measure to improve performance.

Similarly, middle-level management should understand the importance of internal controls and accounting procedures, the report says.

Further, the report suggests strengthening of the monitoring role of the Registrar of

Companies and punitive action against companies contravening provision governing them.

The report is also calling for a comprehensive ordinance to cover the questions of timely submission of accounts for audit, keeping of proper books of accounts, preparation of and adherence to budgets, frequency of board meetings and deliberations on the audited accounts and reports of auditors.

The ordinance should also cover the issue of implementation of audit recommendations, submission of up-to-date accounts at annual budget sessions by the parent ministries.

The control and surveillance role of the Treasury Registrar should be activated, the report suggests, adding that parent ministries should also strengthen their surveillance over the parastatals falling under them.

CSO: 4700/859

ARUSHA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL DIRECTOR DISCUSSES SQUATTER PROBLEM

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 21 Feb 82 p 5

[Interview with Director of the Arusha Municipal Council David Sebarua by Mangengesa Mdim; at an unspecified time and place]

[Text] Q: — Arusha was given the status of a municipal council on July 1, 1980. Can you tell us a short history of the municipal growth and its present area and population?

A: — Arusha Municipal Council is an urban local authority. The council has gone through several phases of administration which could be summarised as follows:

- Native administration before the year 1896 when the Germans set foot in Arusha.

- African Advisory Council before the formation of township authority, and later township authority up to the end of 1954.

- Arusha town was given a town council status on January 1, 1955 — a status which continued until December 31, 1973 when urban authorities were abolished to give room to district development councils under the decentralisation system. While the former was a local government per se, the latter was not.

Between January 1, 1974 and June 30, 1978 the town was administered under the District Development Council (Arusha District). On July 1, 1978 Arusha Town Council was re-established and that status covered the period up to June 30, 1980.

The municipality has an area of 93 square kilometres

and the 1978 population census showed that there were 86,787 people in the town. But with an annual population growth rate of 5.9 per cent, the population is estimated to be 110,000 people at present. The population density is estimated at 933 people per square kilometre.

Q: — In recent years Arusha's fame has grown tremendously. What do you think has contributed to this fame?

A: — It is true that nationally and internationally, Arusha's reputation has grown significantly. Several factors account for this. First, you may be aware that geographically Arusha town is the centre of the African continent from Cape Town to Cairo and the clock tower is the central point.

Again Arusha is the centre of tourism in the northern circuit in Tanzania. And internationally Arusha was the headquarters of the then East African Community. Today, there is the famous Arusha International Conference Centre — an attraction by itself.

Politically, Arusha was the place where the Arusha Declaration was born on February 5, 1967. The significance of this blue print needs no mention for its spelt out the basis of our political and socio-economic development.

Economically Arusha town is surrounded by rich grazing land with over two million head of cattle. Not only that, but also Arusha town is surrounded by rich farm lands with coffee, wheat and bananas both on large and small scale. It is therefore the centre of commercial business and communication for the region.

Q: — Do you have any social and economic development plans for the municipality?

A: — Yes. We have a number of development plans which we could basically group in four categories — agriculture, economic service, commercial services and social services.

We have a few hectares of coffee and sisal which were once owned by settlers — the Themi Coffee and Sisal Estates — which earns us some three million/- annually. We have also introduced some maize and beans from which we expect to get an additional one million/-. We also maintain irrigation schemes for our farms. I think we are the only municipality to undertake such agricultural activities.

We further render supportive services to people carrying out dairy farming which has turned out to be very lucrative these days and many more people are taking to dairy keeping. On industry

we emphasise on small scale industries organised on a co-operative basis.

Afforestation is another of our development projects. We have tree nurseries from which we get tree seedling for planting on hills and alongside rivers and roads. Our target is to plant 110 hectares. So far 83 hectares have been planted with 136,000 trees.

Projects related to economic services include the construction of produce markets, industrial service roads as well as urban electrification. Commercial services rendered include the establishment of co-operative shops, trading stalls and the organisation of the informal sector such as newspaper selling and shoe-making. That is why you cannot see people walking the streets selling peanuts and the like.

Social services carried out by the municipality include the construction of primary school buildings, urban dispensaries, fire services, ambulance services, street cleaning, cesspit emptying and street lighting. There are 21 primary schools, five dispensaries, three fire tenders, two ambulances (plus one for burial services), nine refuse collectors and five cesspit emptiers.

Since our establishment on July 1, 1978 we have been able to spend 40,479,000/- on all these development projects. Today we have a fleet of 25 trucks compared to only five when we took over. Q: — You mentioned earlier that the growth rate of the municipality was 5.9 per cent. How does Arusha Municipal Council adopt itself to the challenge of this fast growth?

A: — The 1967 population census indicated that Arusha town had an annual population growth rate of 10.0 per cent. Now, this was far too high by international standards for a Third World country town. This high population growth was attributed to the economic

prospects related to the then East African Community. But while the population in 1967 stood at 46,362 people, it rose to 86,787 at the 1978 census.

By using the growth rate of 10.0 per cent indicated in 1967, it was estimated that the town would have over 148,000 people in 1977. The drop in the growth rate from 10.0 to 5.9 per cent has been attributed to the demise of the East African Community, a situation indicating that prospective entrepreneurs abandoned some of their projects.

In fact the growth rate had dropped much more than the present rate soon after the collapse of the East African Community. It only picked up again to the present 5.9 per cent after the establishment of the Arusha International Conference Centre in 1978. However, even the present growth rate is far too high for international standards, more so to a town in a developing country like Tanzania.

There is the problem of rural-urban migration. More people are coming to town than the town could accommodate and service. The rural-urban migration can be attributed to both "urban pull" and "rural push" factors. The urban pull factors are attractive urban social life, desire to live with a relative, desire to raise one's income and improve living conditions, false stories of available jobs in town.

Others are the search for uncontributing anonymity in the town, the glamour of the town reputation, to continue studies or job transfers, and to have a new social change. The rural push factors would be the dislike of country life by school leavers, land scarcity in rural areas (Meru areas) and social conflict between say wife and husband and/or child and parents.

To absorb this challenge the municipality has two courses of action. First to find accommodative rather than restrictive means such as the provision of adequate social

Under the programme, all hospitals, health centres and some selected dispensaries have been equipped with microscopes and are attending TB and leprosy patients. Similarly, a constant stock of required drugs sufficient to last two months is maintained at the treatment centres.

At the same time programme co-ordinators have been recruited at all levels — from the village to national level. The co-ordinators submit to the Ministry of Health annual progress and evaluation report on the fight against the two diseases.

On the part of leprosy, as in many other countries, the only way which has been existing to deal with the disease is the use of drugs. "In the future, there are prospects of getting a suitable vaccine to control the disease," an optimistic Dr. Nkinda said.

He also said the WHO has advised "us to introduce the use of a combination of new drugs instead of administering the single drug which has been in common use. The main advantage of the combination of new drugs is its effectiveness to reduce the amount of time a patient spends under treatment".

Dr. Nkinda disclosed that Anti-leprosy associations were now helping the Government in fighting the disease. "There are prospects of getting assistance which will enable us to start administering the combination of new drugs as suggested by WHO," he pointed out.

In an apparent reference to the new therapy and drugs which the Government intends to acquire, Dr. Nkinda warned that "victory in any fight does not depend only on the acquisition of a large amount of arms". Therefore, he said both the medical force and the patients have to understand their responsibility in this fight.

He urged medical practitioners to dispense better services and the patients to follow medical instruction

and ngomas that narrate and promote our national policy of socialism and self-reliance. It is true that tourist hotels play continental and western music. But this is an entertainment to our visitors — who may sometimes like to hear something from home — rather than a deviation from our social stand.

Economically, the growth of the town has had a boost to the national economy. Our people carry on various businesses such as carvings, souvenir shops popularly known as "vinyago shops" which effectively contribute to Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings.

Q: — Many towns and cities especially in developing countries are haunted by one problem or another, but mainly the squatter problem. Does Arusha town face this squatter problem? and how serious is it?

A: — The squatter problem though may have different names is common in both cities of developed and developing countries.

Cities in developed countries have problems arising out of their own growth.

On the other hand, cities in developing countries are characterised by rapid urban growth resulting from both natural growth and rural to urban migration. Lack of resources, let alone shortages, leads to narrow, unsanitary and degraded urban settlements.

The squatter problem is one if not the most serious problem facing fast growing towns in the Third World. And, yes, Arusha town is no exception.

Q: — How does Arusha face the challenge of the squatter problem?

A: — Before speaking on how the municipality faces the challenge, I would prefer to start with the cause for there is a danger of taking consequences of the squatter problems for their causes.

The word squatter has different meanings. However, there is a general agreement that a "squatter settlement" is an area where people live in physically unplanned and inadequately provided with social services. While many think that fast population growth (both natural and migratory) as the root cause, I would basically take the real cause to be short-term rather than long range physical planning.

Our towns in Tanzania for example were not planned for people to live in, rather they grew as:

- Industrial, administrative and commercial centres,
- Outlets of communication and transportation;
- Locus of economic and administrative power;
- Centres of contact with government officials and
- To provide proper image of the country to the outside world.

Thus urbanisation in Tanzania could be considered at two strategic levels; first the "objective strategic" level and secondly the "market economy strategic" level.

In the former, urban development forms part of the national socio-economic development programme. The objective here being the establishment of a relationship, linkage or interaction between rural and urban areas. Her urban growth is planned and considered not as a problem, rather a means to achieve specific goals.

In the latter, urban growth is left the free interplay of market forces and counter forces. I consider the "objective strategy" as an appropriate planning tool in tackling the squatter problems in Tanzania.

People do not prefer to live in unplanned and unserved areas though this does not preclude "professional squatters." They do so because physical planning has fell short of their demands. The solution to squatter problems therefore is not the adoption of restrictive measures, rather the finding of effective

and workable physical planning measures.

Physical planning should therefore be in advance of people's settlement if we are to solve the squatter problems effectively. The best approach is to look for unsettled areas in the outskirts of our towns. Plan them, survey plots, provide social services such as water, schools, dispensaries, street lights, roads, shops and community centres before people are taken to live in them.

Thus in trying to solve the problem of squatter settlements in our town, the municipality uses the aforementioned remedial courses of action.

SUDECO SPOKESMAN SAYS KAGERA FACTORY TRIAL PRODUCTION TO START IN JUNE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] Trial production at the Kagera Factory is expected to start in June this year, a spokesman for the Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO) said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The spokesman said civil works and plant installation could not be completed for last December's trial production as earlier envisaged. He gave no details for the delay.

However, he said "a lot of the necessary civil works and machine installation had now been completed, but both civil works and installations still need finishing touches.

"We anticipate trial production in June or July at the latest," the spokesman said adding that some machines were still being tested.

Trial runs, he said, could go on for four months or so before performance test begin.

The test runs are to determine the "kind of factory we have in its totality," he explained.

The project, expected to cost 600 million/- and which involves installing some 7,500 tonnes of machinery, would be able to produce 56,000 tonnes of sugar a year.

The installed capacity of 80,000 tonnes of sugar a year will be reached at a later stage, presumably after five years.

The spokesman said the annual production will depend on the amount of sugarcane available. A minimum of 3,500 hectares of sugarcane are already developed.

The project would employ a permanent workforce of 2,000, and some 500 casual labourers.

The factory seeks to produce sugar for West Lake, Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Kigoma and Tabora Regions whose total consumption is now estimated at 32,640 tonnes a year.

CSO: 4700/859

BRIEFS

BRITISH COTTON EXPERTS--A six-man British team of cotton experts is in Tanzania to study and recommend ways of rehabilitating the country's wornout ginneries. The team is expected to present to the government a study report for scrutiny. The General Manager of the Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA), Ndugu M. S. Modpe, told the visiting president of the International Institute for Cotton (IIC), Ndugu Paul Bomani, on Friday that the experts have so far visited all cotton growing areas of the Lake Zone and were now touring Morogoro, Tabora and Kigoma regions. Ndugu Bomani who is also Tanzania's Ambassador to the United States was informed that cotton prices were being depressed by the international markets thus demoralising cotton growers especially from the developing world. The executive Secretary of the IIC, Mr. Peter Pereira who is accompanying Ndugu Bomani told Shihata that the institute was willing to help Tanzania in increasing her cotton production. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/859

PRESIDENT HITS INEFFICIENT DAIRY FARMERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Feb 82 p 7

[Text]

SOME newcomers to dairy farming are less efficient than the more experienced previous owners and are aggravating the milk shortage, President Banana said yesterday.

He said the Government has agreed that the Dairy Marketing Board should start a form of rationing to control the flow of milk to markets in the urban areas.

The causes of the shortage were: a drastic increase in consumption, a sharp decline in production on some farms due to inadequate dairy management, and the slow growth of the national herd.

It is said that all farms taken over by emergent black dairy farmers have shown sharp drops in pro-

duction." President Banana said when he officially opened a dairy field day at the Kushinga-Phikelela agricultural institute near Marandellas.

He told participants: "Statistics show that on average the reduction in milk production (on these farms) amounts to about 38 percent."

The President said the field day, which was organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, was aimed at improving the supply of milk. He hoped they would be held throughout the country.

The Government also had plans to stimulate production by large-scale dairy farmers and to encourage new production by small-scale and communal farmers.

These plans included:

- Establishing dairy co-operatives in remote areas;
- Launching State-run

dairy farms;

- Introducing bulk milk collection schemes this year to improve efficiency and reduce costs;

- Building two long-life refrigeration plants in the rural areas;

- Revamping and expanding research and extension efforts for established and emergent dairy farmers.

This programme had become necessary because there had been a 40 percent growth rate in the fresh milk trade over the past 24 months.

Fresh milk sales by the DMB rose to 75 million litres in 1979/80 and to 86 million litres in 1980/81.

It was estimated that with the current level of demand, sales would reach 105 million litres for 1982.

President Banana said this drastic increase in consumption was due to "the introduction of minimum-wage regulations by the Government

and the resultant rise in the buying power of workers, especially those in the urban areas".

Measures taken by the DMB to alleviate the situation have been unsuccessful, he said.

"The Department of Research and Specialist Services is currently investigating different methods, including the use of embryo transplants as a means of increasing the number of animals," said President Banana.

A dairy research officer at the Henderson Research Station, Mr S. MacCullum, told participants that better calf rearing could expand the national herd.

He said a recent survey among some of the better herds in the country showed that about 40 percent of all heifer cows born fail to produce any milk. On a national scale the figure was much higher.

MUGABE HARDENS LINE

Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, Is Constantly Hardening His Tone toward Opponents"]

[Text] W.I. Mangwende, Zimbabwe's minister of foreign affairs, is expected in Paris Monday 15 February, where he will be on an official visit until Wednesday Mr Mangwende will meet in particular with Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations, and Jean-Pierre Cot, minister delegate to the minister of external relations for cooperation and development.

This visit comes at a time when the tension between Robert Mugabe, the prime minister of Zimbabwe, and Joshua Nkomo, his principal political rival, is constantly growing, as our special correspondent in Salisbury reports to us.

Salisbury--Zimbabwe is living through a time of suspicion. Over recent months, the prime minister, Robert Mugabe, has delivered, by turns, menacing innuendos and overt reprimands, abrupt warnings and unproven accusations against his political adversaries. This verbal escalation has had the effect of casting doubt on the loyalty of all those--blacks or whites--who do not belong to the majority party, the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF).

The national reconciliation to which Mr Mugabe constantly proclaims his devotion remains the regime's hard and fast law. It has not prevented the acceleration of a campaign against the "interior dissidents" considered henchmen--or simple objective allies--of South Africa. The government has hardened its tone toward its opponents, as its complaints have intensified.

Until last summer, Ian Smith, chief of the Republican Front, and Bishop Muzorewa, president of the United African National Council (UANC), were the favorite targets of government anger. They were accused mainly of "subversive talk."

After the explosion in August that destroyed an enormous munitions depot at a barracks close to Salisbury, the prime minister accentuated his accusations, denouncing his adversaries' "subversive activities." They were no longer sinning only in word but in deed also. Starting in November, a new theme leavened Mr Mugabe's remarks--that of "plotting," immediately taking form with the arrest in Bulawayo, for

"violation of state security," of six white civilians, one of whom was the leader of a small far-right group. The imprisonment in December, specifically for "plotting," of one of the 20 deputies of the Republican Front, Wally Stuttaford, marked a further tightening.

In recent weeks, the prime minister has been more and more clearly throwing suspicion on his principal African rival, Joshua Nkomo. He alluded to certain new complicities, inspired by Pretoria, between white extremists and former partisans allied with Mr Nkomo. The recent discovery of an impressive cache of arms and ammunition in the heart of the country, Matabele (LE MONDE of 10 February)--Mr Nkomo's fief--has enabled Mr Mugabe to corroborate his complaints by accusing certain members of the Patriotic Front of preparing to take power by force.

In any case, distrust is constantly growing between the two former allies. Each has his share of responsibility in this discord. Nkomo--minister without portfolio, with very ill-defined duties--plays small parts and is necessarily bitter about this. He is under no illusions about the intentions of the prime minister, who even before being able to set up a single party tried to blunt, without too much shock, the influence of this aging but still prestigious man. With its 20 deputies and its strong regional roots, the Patriotic Front remains an obstacle.

Seventeen Years of State of Emergency

When he proclaims that his party is "governing forever," Mr Mugabe is hardly favor-political detente. When the prime minister asserts that the party should "command the government more sharply," since "it is the people," Mr Nkomo declares himself "bitterly disappointed," swears that he "will never join ZANU," and reproaches Mr Mugabe with "mangling the Constitution," which, he adds, provides for "a supreme and single organ: the Parliament."

Mugabe's new firmness is easily explained, of course. It is nourished by a cascade of incidents--sometimes serious--that have challenged the state's authority: thefts of weapons from a barracks in the capital, assassination of the Salisbury representative of the African National Congress (ANC), destruction of the Inkomo munitions depot, the escape--thanks to the complicity of a police inspector--of a white captain accused of espionage in the service of Pretoria, and the attack on the ZANU-PF headquarters in which 7 were killed and 100 wounded.

Mugabe is taking seriously the risks of subversion, which in his eyes justify the automatic renewal, every 6 months, of a state of emergency that has already lasted 17 years. He considers that his political indulgence of the European minority has been poorly reciprocated. But isn't he sliding from one excess to another? Two months afterward, the arrest and solitary confinement of Mr Stuttaford, in violation of his parliamentary immunity, has not resulted in any specific indictment. The deputy's attorney asserts that his client, who is 61, has been mistreated in prison. No one has made a denial on this point. On the other hand, 4 whites out of the 12 are to be judged next month for "illegal possession of weapons of war."

Mr Mugabe, at the innumerable popular meetings that he chairs, announces measures that often remain dead letters. There is no lack of examples of this gap between words and deeds. In his last year's-end message, he announced a coming "purge" of the security forces in order to "rid the country of enemy agents." This purge has

not taken place. Only a few white police officers out of the 800 still serving in Zimbabwe have been sacked for having openly celebrated the 1965 unilateral declaration of independence. In addition, no white police officers were advanced in the recent wave of promotions.

Contradictory Remarks

Mugabe also threatened to impose an oath of allegiance on the security forces. There was no follow-through on this notice. The same for the announcement of a "code of conduct" intended to combat the nascent corruption in administrative circles, and the creation of camps in which young unemployed men would receive military training in particular. The code has not been decreed, and the camps do not seem to have been opened.

These threats no made good and these speeches without follow-up are uselessly making the atmosphere heavier and are producing an incoherent image of government policy. In talking too much, Mr Mugabe is making contradictory remarks that artificially maintain the tension. It alarms the white minority while at the same time running the risk of appearing too weak in the eyes of its partisans. The first effect of this behavior is to fuel the exodus of the Europeans, which continues at a high rate (20,000 departures in 1981). Seven emigrants out of 10 go to South Africa to live. More than 10,000 visa applications are reported to be in process in the South African consulate in Salisbury.

The South African government, it is true, does not hesitate to remind the Salisbury government that it has it at its mercy. But is it in its interest to push too far a destabilization action that would benefit Mr Nkomo, an old ally of Moscow and a long-standing friend of the leaders of the ANC?

Zimbabwe's dependence on its powerful neighbor in the matter of trade and transport remains (LE MONDE of 16 December 1981). But South Africa, perhaps yielding to Western pressures, has finally consented to renew contacts at the high civil-service level, as Salisbury desired, with a view to restoring the trade-preference agreement that links the two countries. The talks began on neutral ground, in the transit zone of the Johannesburg international airport. They have been suspended since the end of January. The negotiations between Salisbury and Maputo on startup of the Beira-Umtali oil pipeline, which will carry all the petroleum products going to Zimbabwe, are also at an impasse, blocked on the question of the fixing of tariffs.

Other factors are aggravating the uncertainty. ZANU-PF has had no secretary general since the dismissal of Edgard Tekere. A ZANU-PF congress--one has not been held since 1964--is constantly postponed. The ministerial shuffle that seemed imminent a few weeks ago is still being waited for. For long months, there has been no one holding some important portfolios--Trade and Health. In the chancelleries there is talk of the loss of ZANU-PF's audience and the divisions that wrack it--all of which elements are difficult to evaluate.

On the other hand, there is no doubt but that the present equivocal situations are largely the result of the strategy adopted by Mugabe. By choice as much as by necessity, he means to build socialism by successive stages. But he refrains from "showing his colors." The price of this strategy of uncertainty necessarily has to be paid--that is, one has to accept the exodus of the skilled white labor force, the restlessness of Nkomo's partisans and the reticence of the foreign investors.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE WANTS MORE WHITES IN CABINET

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet reshuffle is not yet completed and the Government is seeking to appoint more whites as ministers, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night.

He was speaking in the Chamber of the House of Assembly at the first of a planned series of regular meetings with representatives of the country's white community.

About 75 people drawn from Salisbury's business and professional groups attended the discussion, which was arranged at Mr Mugabe's request by Mr Chris Andersen, MP.

Mr Andersen is a leading member of the Republican Front.

The Prime Minister assured the meeting that his Government wanted whites to stay in the country and praised their contribution to the growth of the economy.

The Prime Minister said that while the Government "was not keen to see an all-black Cabinet" the fact that the white community was represented in Parliament by the Republican Front "makes it more difficult to choose white representatives for the Cabinet."

"The matter will be taken care of in due course by appointments."

The Government was committed to introducing socialism based on Marxist-Leninist principles but would do so without destroying the infrastructure inherited at independence.

Under the three-year transitional national development plan being considered by Cabinet, it was planned that 55 percent of investment would come from the public sector and 45 percent from the private sector.

On the blocking of white promotions in the civil service he said this was an interim measure to allow blacks to catch up.

Once that had been achieved, the Government would return to a policy of promotion on merit.

Asked if detention without trial was to be Government policy "in view of the new society we are building," the Prime Minister said he regretted having to use the measure, but it was necessary.

"It is something we resort to only when forced to, and in any case we are not detaining anybody without trial. They have been detained for good reason and you can be assured that they will appear in court."

Asked what was holding up the opening of the Beira-Umtali pipeline, Mr Mugabe said negotiations with Mozambique had been completed.

"Only a few technical details remain to be settled, and the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, is due to discuss them in Maputo next Thursday," the Prime Minister said.

"The pipeline will be working in a matter of weeks, not months."

Mr Anderson said after the discussion, in which the Prime Minister reassured his audience on a large range of other issues, that the exercise had been "very successful."

CSO: 4700/864

MUGABE'S NEW CHALLENGE TO BUSINESSMEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Feb 82 p 7

[Text]

ZIMBABWEAN whites should be in no doubt about their future.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, made it clear on Friday night that his Government wanted the white community to remain, and praised their contribution to the country's economic development since independence.

But, he said, whites must regroup in order to play their full political and economic role in the new society being created.

It was an event unprecedented since independence.

The Prime Minister called members of Salisbury's white community together, saying that he had been told that whites were in despair.

The meeting involving a cross-section of about 75 representatives of Salisbury's professional and businessmen was organised by Mr Chris Andersen, Republican Front MP and former justice minister in the government of Mr Ian Smith.

"Let us be more accessible to each other," the Prime Minister said.

He said all political parties had agreed at Lancaster House that the old order had failed and that a new dispensation was necessary. He then set out the ways in which his majority Government had set about establishing that new order.

First it had been a priority to redress the imbalance of the past. In particular the gap between rich and poor.

This was why the Government had introduced minimum wage regulations.

On private enterprise he said: "We cannot destroy the infrastructure we inherited at independence. That would be to destroy the basis for future progress. We want to develop on the viable basis we found at independence.

"But many business concerns base their operations on the need to maximise profits. There is a lack of realisation that those who work day by day to ensure such profits are also human beings who must be treated as such. They deserve just wages."

The Prime Minister urged businessmen to recognise that workers who contributed towards their profits should be educated. "Their skills should be developed," he said.

"It is a pity that past socio-economic patterns divided our people. We must now try to bring about oneness. There must

be a period of adjustment but it must come quickly.

"The division of society into compartments of black and white is primitive."

It was vital that it should not only be Government implementation of the policy of "oneness" but individuals, businessmen and industrialists should also be involved.

On the mixing of the races, he said: "We are not forcing you to associate with persons of another colour or race. We all choose our own friends."

But the Prime Minister said industry and public services in the country must be colourblind. "Schools and hospitals must be non-racial." He knew of the fears many whites felt that this would lead to a lowering of standards.

"We in Government are very cognisant of the need to keep up and indeed raise standards. All those who want to maintain them should draw our attention to any possibility of the collapse of those standards."

Mr Mugabe said the fears that the private sector had over the seizure of property were unfounded.

Using an African simile of the hawk and the chicken, he said: "I must repeat that our socialism will have to take into account the viable infrastructure we have inherited."

"In other words, the Government's hawk was not poised to seize the chicken of private enterprising."

He added: "We want to establish State participation and co-operation in the form of fresh concerns. We are not talking of nationalisation . . . unless the force of circumstances obliges us to do so."

He said the recent action by the American company, Union Carbide, inviting State participation, was being considered.

On land for resettlement, he said the Government would seek to acquire land which was unused or underutilised, but stressed that the principle of just compensation would be adhered to.

He reminded his audience that the Government had not forced any farmer off his land.

He assured his listeners that private enterprise would be a fact of life in Zimbabwe for at least the next two decades. After that, he said, "you must consult with the Government of the time".

The socialism planned by the present Government "would not amount to the destruction of private enterprise".

In answer to questions

about the proposal for a one-party state, Mr Mugabe said that Zimbabwe's whites should be used to that political system. But he urged them to debate the issue and bring their findings to his attention.

But he challenged them to find an alternative form of participation.

In hinting at a further Cabinet reshuffle, the Prime Minister said the Government was not keen to have an all-black Cabinet. But white participation would not come through the channels of the Republican Front.

"The presence of the RF in Parliament as representatives of the white community makes it more difficult to choose white representatives for Cabinet."

Mr Mugabe pointed to the difficulties experienced by Mr David Smith, whom he had appointed as Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Referring to him as "my friend", the Prime Minister said Mr Smith had been chosen for his known talents and abilities, but had been embarrassed by the opposition of the RF to Government policies.

During the question and answer time, Mr Mugabe admitted that the drafting of regulations regarding wages and industrial relations had been confusing, and that more care would be taken in future.

He also said while he accepted part of the blame for the lack of communication with the

white sector, he wanted farmers and businessmen to come forward with unrestrained, critical opinions.

Finally, the Prime Minister offered whites their most important challenge to date: "Whatever our colour, let us combine forces."

● Mr Mike Gisborne, a leading Salisbury businessman, said yesterday he welcomed the meeting but found it a little disappointing.

"People held back because the Press was there. More would have come out of a private meeting."

He felt the talks, although interesting, did not get down to specifics, and "a hundred and one questions were not asked".

Most there, he said, wanted a practical explanation of the form of socialism to be introduced in Zimbabwe.

Mr Edwin Morris, a Salisbury lawyer, said the Prime Minister confirmed his desire to maintain the co-operation of the whites "and to make best use of the inherited infrastructure, in the face of many difficulties".

He said the audience was very sincere in its reaction to the Prime Minister and indicated their desire to co-operate and contribute towards the progress of the country.

Comment was not available from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe or the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries.

WHITE SUPPORTER OF MUGABE FORCED TO LEAVE TOWN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

UMTALL

BLACK residents of Melsetter, the tiny community where Mr Mike Valentine is forced to leave the town because he is the only white ZANU (PF) member, say they are disappointed at his decision to quit.

Mr Lazarus Nyagumbo, political commissar at the local ZANU (PF) district offices, said blacks in Melsetter were sad that Mr Valentine had succumbed to pressure and decided to leave.

Africans saw him as a good man, he said.

"He is interested in their welfare and they like him. His leaving will disappoint the blacks because this was the aim of reactionary whites.

"His leaving means they have succeeded.

"It would have been better if he had stayed and helped to change the attitude of some of our white people," Mr Nyagumbo added.

Mr Valentine was quoted in The Sunday Mail as saying he had been forced to leave his home and business because he supported the policies of the

Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and joined ZANU (PF).

He said this week he had made plans to leave for an undisclosed destination.

"I feel my being here is like rubbing salt into the wound," he said on Wednesday.

Mr Valentine also claimed his young daughter had been driven out of school by racial jibes from other pupils.

"I wanted to bring up my daughter in a truly non-racial society where she mixed with both black and white. But it cannot be done at that school. The school has improved but still one cannot call it a multiracial school.

"As for me I cannot stay here any longer. I feel that my being here is like rubbing salt into a wound."

ZANU (PF) members were regarded as second-class citizens and it did not worry the white residents if anyone was ZANU (PF), but not a white person.

Mr Valentine said he was leaving for a bigger town where such attitudes did not exist. He runs the only service station in Melsetter.

White residents of Melsetter were reluctant to discuss Mr Valentine's allegations.

But, one of them, who has been in Melsetter for two years, about as long as Mr Valentine, said he had been surprised by the article.

He said all the people in the town, both black and white, had a very close relationship.

Mr Humphrey Tate, headmaster of Melsetter School where Penny Valentine was withdrawn, said he had been disappointed by the impression given in The Sunday Mail that the girl had been withdrawn from school recently.

In fact, she stopped going to the school in October last year, he said.

"If the child is scared of coming back to school why have the parents not contacted me?" he said.

Mr Valentine had said his daughter was scared of going back to school because of what she had gone through. "She is the one who suffered the stupid remarks. She is now completely isolated and so is my wife as nobody will speak to them."

SPEED UP BLACK PROMOTION, SHAVA URGES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Feb 82 p 13

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text]

THE private sector must embark on an effective programme to localise managerial and supervisory skills.

Demanding that this process be speeded up, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, yesterday noted, however, that black advancement in the private sector had been taking place to "some extent".

"But we call upon those who are being promoted to exercise their powers effectively and not to be affected by the historical position of management," he said.

Dr Shava said the National Manpower Survey had been collating data on black advancement in the public sector and that once this exercise had been completed for the private sector, concrete figures would be announced.

He warned that the Government would not encourage newly promoted blacks to follow "white management establishments like puppets".

"Some companies have seen the need for black promotion but have not reconciled their minds to the fact that the African should have full responsibility.

"As a result, we have some private sector puppets who will not change the desires and beliefs of the white manager."

He said the Government's attitude to black advancement in the private sector was two-fold:

- Blacks appointed as puppets should speak out and demand the responsibility that goes with their jobs;

- Companies which genuinely promote black management should be encouraged to do so.

All this had to be done in the context of merit, with increased production as the objective, and "promotion must enhance production and not be done for the sake of it".

A private employment agency employee, Mrs Anne Siewwright, said there was a shortage of qualified people for top jobs across the board.

"On many occasions we had to tell our clients that we could not find the

right person for the right job. Advertising for the job has also become too expensive because the response is so poor for top jobs," she said.

She added that there was an acute shortage of qualified and skilled people. Even those qualified lacked the necessary experience.

Over the past year the agency had had many black and white graduates applying for jobs.

"But because they have no experience they cannot fill managerial posts like that of plant manager. Such vacancies are caused by many skilled people leaving the country.

"The past year has seen many more African than European applications for top jobs but most do not have the experience.

"So there are not enough trained — black or white — applicants to fill the posts," said Mrs Sievwright.

The group personnel

manager of National Breweries, Mr Steve Kuipa, said yesterday there had been more significant changes toward Africanisation in the public sector than in the private sector.

"The private sector has not gone that far yet," he said.

"In some progressive companies there have been promotions up to the middle-management level, but nothing has happened in the top level positions where decisions are being made."

He said the private sector argued that there were no suitable blacks to fill top managerial positions.

"But they have not gone out to train suitable black employees or recruited suitable applicants for these jobs."

He suggested that the private sector pursue a deliberate Africanisation process, failing which "the Government must step in with legislation".

MINISTRY PREPARING SETTLER HOMES FOR THOUSANDS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

ALL resettlement schemes which are completed, being developed or planned can accommodate more than 25 000 families, says a spokesman for the Ministry of Lands Resettlement and Rural Development.

In a statement yesterday the spokesman said 12 normal resettlement schemes had been completed with full infrastructural development; villages had been built, fields ploughed and dip tanks and roads constructed. These schemes had a capacity of 5 844 families.

Five co-operative schemes for 954 members and 10 accelerated schemes, with fewer services than the normal scheme, had also been developed.

Last month another seven normal schemes for 7 720 families were started.

"Thus the total number of schemes fully allocated and those at varying stages of completion have

a capacity of 14 202 families. The total hectareage of all these schemes is 782 700 ha."

The spokesman said another 11 schemes, catering for about 11 000 families on 450 000 ha, were in various stages of planning and another 200 000 ha had been set aside for more accelerated schemes.

The first resettlement on land bought by the ministry from commercial farmers was in November 1980 at Soti Source in the Gutu area.

The ministry insisted on planned and organised settlement.

"The allocated families should aim to become farmers and will be given as much support as possible. The major objective is improved crop and livestock production.

"There is no intention of producing more subsistence farmers but real commercial producers marketing a surplus.

"Without marketable surpluses in as short a period as possible, the programme will have only achieved land redistribution, which is only part of the objective," the statement said.

DISSIDENT RF MP URGES SMITH TO RETIRE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 82 p 11

[Text]

SALISBURY. — A crucial Republican Front caucus meeting ended yesterday after three hours with no definite announcement on the future of the party.

Mr James Thrush, one of the group of dissenting RF MPs, said as he left the Parliament building, the group could not make any statement until the standing committee of the party had been informed of its decision.

A veteran radio and television personality, Mr Thrush, MP for Highlands for the last 13 months, has already announced that he will be one of a loose alliance of dissident White MPs expected to leave the ranks of the Republican Front at yesterday's caucus meeting.

It was time for the president of the Republican Front, Mr Ian Smith, to "move gently into a well-deserved re-

tirement," Mr Thrush said.

The idea of leaving the RF and keeping his Parliamentary seat as an Independent has been in his mind for nearly a year, he said.

Mr Smith said no definite decision had been made at the meeting, called to discuss dissension within the party.

Mr Smith added that the RF's powerful standing committee, the party's decision-making body, would meet yesterday afternoon to consider what seemed to observers to be a conspicuous split.

Mr Thrush said before the caucus meeting the letters RF were anathema to the Government.

"Therefore, anyone speaking as a member of the RF, in or out of Parliament, has that contribution totally ignored.

"I believe the way White MPs can best

serve their country is by establishing a good relationship with the Prime Minister and his Ministers, and building mutual trust. I do not believe they can do this by belonging to the RF."

Mr Thrush said he thought it would have been better if Mr Smith had retired at independence. But Mr Smith believed he had a good relationship with the Prime Minister, and therefore could represent the anxieties and apprehensions of the White community.

He and Mr Mugabe did, for a long time, have frequent meetings. However, Mr Smith himself would admit that there had been no communication for a long time, said Mr Thrush.

Mr Thrush also said there were no immediate plans among the dissenting MPs to form another political party.

CSO: 4600/876

WHITES FIND ROLES TO FILL IN SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Feb 82 p 4

[Article entitled: "Whites Take Their Ways 'Down South']

[Text]

IN the days when Ian Smith was Prime Minister of their country, white people would go to South Africa sporting T-shirts which read: "The Rhodesians are coming".

The slogan was not only a reference to their pride in their government, but also their self-perceived group identity: when white Rhodesians went to South African universities, or sports matches, or on holiday, they often congregated together.

Today, they no longer wear those T-shirts. Their Rhodesia is no more. But they are certainly coming to South Africa.

Throughout the country, ex-Rhodesians are trying to establish themselves as they leave Zimbabwe. It is difficult to estimate how many whites have left Zimbabwe because many go on holiday to South Africa or elsewhere and simply do not return.

What is clear, though, is that the Rhodesians, often in groups, are slotting into South African society.

Inevitably, many ex-Rhodesian soldiers and policemen, with their years of experience in fighting guerillas in the bush, have joined the South African security forces.

Others have joined "homeland" governments and other government services, where the shortage of skilled labour and their political commitment has been welcomed.

While any bolstering of white numbers is generally welcomed, many white South Africans are not so sure they like the new influx, particularly when the Rhodesian ingroupness is perpetuated.

A South African journalist who had gone to hibernate in Port St Johns, a holiday resort on the Transkei coast, wrote an article recently about how the Rhodesians had moved into the village and abruptly changed the rules of the game...

To the horror of the locals, one of the ex-Rhodesians who had been a member of the notorious Selous Scouts had built a fence around his house.

The fence eventually came down, but the point was obvious: the Rhodesians have a different

lifestyle and different values — and they are not changing them now that they have left their country.

'REFUGEE CAMP'

And Transkei, the first "homeland" to be granted "independence" by South Africa, in 1976, is one of the places the Rhodesians have decided on.

Rhodesians are already running the Transkei Development Corporation (a government body which controls the economy of the homeland), most of the holiday resorts, the Magwa tea plantation and much of the government administration.

"Transkei has become something of a refugee camp for Rhodesians who refuse to become Zimbabweans," the journalist, Louis du Buisson, commented.

But the most significant intrusion of the Rhodesians into the Transkei has been in the security forces.

The head of the defence force, Brigadier Roy Maswa, was detained without charge (and when he was charged with fraud, he was redetained in spite of being released on bail) and Colonel Ron Reid-

Daly, the former head of the Selous Scouts, appointed in his place.

Reid-Daly, who was soon promoted to Major-General (something he could not achieve in the old Rhodesia), set about transforming the Transkei Army by recruiting former members of the Selous Scouts, the Light Infantry and Special Air Services.

With its magnificent coastline, it was perhaps not surprising that the Rhodesians chose Port St Johns as a training ground. And the training programme is virtually the same as that used to train black soldiers for Ian Smith's government.

Reid-Daly explained: "We are training an army to fit into the African context, to meet the needs of a small nation. And it is my intention to make this force as efficient as humanly possible."

On October 26 last year, five years after so-called independence, the Transkei Army was able to give a military display which one observer described as

being straight from the Rhodesian experience.

In Bophuthatswana, another "independent homeland", the intelligence service is now headed by Richard Knowles, who served in the Rhodesian police for 20 years.

He has initiated a programme to improve and streamline the collection, collation and interpretation of information in Bophuthatswana — regarded as particularly necessary after an African National Congress (ANC) attack on a police station in the homeland.

In the Ciskei, which South Africa declared "independent" on December 4, a former Rhodesian cabinet minister and once leading figure in the Rhodesian Front, Rowan Cronje, has been appointed personal adviser to the President Chief Lennox Sebe.

He explained: "It is not for me to comment on the wisdom or otherwise of the policy which led to the creation of the Ciskei."

HOMELANDS

But he hoped a new political dispensation would evolve in South Africa and that the so-called homelands would feature in the changing political and constitutional process in Southern Africa.

Cronje said the South African government had no knowledge of his appointment before its announcement and he denied that he was a member of the secret society, the Broederbond, whose influence permeates most strata of government in South Africa.

It was in a Durban hotel on a Rhodesian Night (which is every Thursday) that the plot to overthrow the government of President Albert Rene in Seychelles was first discussed and a number of ex-Rhodesians were among the group whose conquest ambitions failed so miserably.

The effective role the Rhodesians are playing in South African affairs still has to unfold, but one thing is certain: they are no longer coming, they have come. — Gemini News Service.

RECENT GOVERNMENT MOVES HEIGHTEN INSECURITY OF WHITES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Howard Barrell: "Zimbabwe Offers 15,000 Afrikaners an Option of Sorts--Question: To Trek or Not To Trek...?"]

[Text]

SALISBURY. — "You should know that whenever things have got too hard for us Afrikaners, we've trekked," said the church ouderling.

Our boerbeskuit lost a few crumbs as he punctuated his list of troubles afflicting the dwindling number of Afrikaners in Zimbabwe with blows on his table.

"The standard of education is ... (wack).

"The standard of health is ... (wack).

The ouderling blamed "daai bidders in Pretoria" for getting the country's whites into this situation. They had "cut Smith's throat" he said.

But his views were by no means representative. Different statements were expressed by Rosemary du Plooy, the wife of a Chipinga farmer who also owns a business in the small town on the Mozambique border.

"This country has definitely got a future," she said.

But the estimated 15 000 Afrikaners still living in Zimbabwe are overwhelmingly insecure. All want the assurance from the country's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that they are indeed wanted, needed, appreciated, and that the past can be forgotten.

Judging by Afrikaans church congregation figures, the Zimbabwean Afrikaner population has lost between 50 and 80 percent of its members over the past 10 years, most of them to destinations south of the Limpopo. With black majority rule, the rate of departure is generally said to have increased.

A major blow for many was the decision to emigrate taken by Mr Rowan Cronje, former Rhodesian Cabinet Minister under Mr Ian Smith, and the man who was widely acknowledged as leader of the Afrikaans community. High hopes had been pinned to Mr Cronje's

mast, among them that he might be able to replace Mr Smith and lead the country's white population into a closer relationship with Mr Mugabe's black majority government.

Ironically, the fact that he is an Afrikaner was, for some, a major factor in these high hopes: he was "of Africa", and likely to be able to speak the kind of explicit language Mr Mugabe would trust.

But his departure has also meant that considerable criticism about him has surfaced. One farmer remarked Mr Cronje usually had his nose in the wind rather than up front leading his folk.

This leaderlessness has only compounded the feeling of political impotence that Afrikaner history reveals as one of this white tribes' major horrors.

Six well-shorn Afrikaans children attend classes at Excelsior School, Bulawayo — the

only Afrikaans-medium school in Zimbabwe — given by elderly Tant Marie du Preez. The school, alongside the Bulawayo Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, started the 1981 academic year with 17 children. By year's end, the number had dwindled to seven — largely owing to emigration. Its future is naturally uncertain.

Some of the wealthier have sent their children to school in South Africa but, for many it must be the local English medium, most likely racially integrated to boot.

Those who have left have been largely townfolk, the ones with the more mobile skills; those that have stayed are mainly farmers, who cannot remove their assets or are elderly.

But the picture is not all one of despair. A significant number have decided to consciously "adapt — not trek."

A copper engraving of St Francis of Assisi's

prayer — "Lord, make me an instrument of thy peace" — above his fireplace, farmer Heinie Liebenberg tells how "peaceful" he feels about his decision to stay on.

"Many people live packing and unpacking their bags. They pack them when they hear the latest rumour or alarmist report, then unpack them the next morning. But, now that I have decided to make a go of things, I feel very peaceful."

A dairy and beef farmer in the Gwelo district, he is vice-chairman of the National Association of Dairy Farmers and serves on a committee of Zimbabwe's dairy marketing board.

In the past, he is sure "we did not look at the aspirations of the black people. We must understand how black people

are reacting and ask how we would have reacted in their situation," says Liebenberg.

He, like other Afrikaners interviewed were, ironically, respectful sometimes to the point of admiration of Mr Mugabe.

"Oh, hell, that man does exactly what he says he is going to do. He's a man of his word," said a Chipinga farmer of Mr Mugabe.

Chipinga cattle and coffee farmer Hansie Willemse now attends rural council meetings with the former Zanja guerilla leaders and political commissars who led the assault during the war which claimed the lives of 48 whites in the district. Both sides cope well with each other, he says.

Willemse records that not one farmer has left the Chipinga district — a

strongly Afrikaans farming area for several generations — since Mr Mugabe came to power.

His house, built in the shape of a Voortrekker wagon on the original Moodie farm which resulted from the Moodie trek in the 1890s, survived the guerilla war and looks set to sit firm for a few more generations.

Pretoria University fine arts graduate Johan Burger (29) Zimbabwe born, does the art displays at the Midlands museum in Gwelo.

He tells how, when he got the job, he had decided that, if asked to do a display on the guerilla war, he would refuse and resign.

He was, of course, asked to do it. He did it. The political commissars really liked it. And he is still doing displays at the Midlands museum.

Some Afrikaners who had emigrated to South Africa have now returned to Zimbabwe — more than a little embarrassed. A few others write morbid reams to their Zimbabwean kinsfolk extolling the difficulties of making the kind of living in Pretoria or Bloemfontein they were accustomed to in Zimbabwe. But pride appears to prevent their return.

The Zimbabwean Afrikaners' dilemma seems reducible to the conflict between, on the one hand, a deep nationalistic calling whose heart beats in white man's land and, on the other, material interest.

Repeatedly, those who had decided to stay said in effect: "It's better to live like a white man in a black man's country than like a black man in a white man's country."

SWAPO SEEKS HELP TO TRAIN CADRES IN INFORMATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Feb 82 p 11

[Text]

SWAPO'S delegate to the PADIS-SADCC consultative meeting in Salisbury, Mr Hidepo Hamutenya, yesterday appealed to all countries to assist in training its information and documentation staff.

His organisation, he said, was acutely aware of the importance of the processing and documentation of information because without it development could not take place.

"We are appealing to the international community to assist in training our cadres in information processing and documentation. We must explain to our people the root causes of their suffering and we need to explain to them ways of restructuring society. All these cannot be done without a consistent flow of information," Mr Hamutenya said.

SWAPO, realising the need for an information and documentation centre, had set up the Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, but this was still outside Namibia, where the resources and information were needed.

The Institute had been set up out of the realisation that SWAPO could not wait for the existence of such an institution when Namibia became free.

Mr Hamutenya, who is SWAPO's secretary for information and publicity, said his party had been encouraged by the conviction that all those who took up arms for national liberation were assured of a victory. This had been reinforced by the victory of Zimbabwe.

The five-day meeting is being attended by representatives from Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland as well as other international aid organisations.

The first day of the meeting was also attended by diplomatic representatives from Sweden, France, Yugoslavia and the EEC.

URGENT

The Director of PADIS Dr Julien Quirino-Lanhounmey, in a speech read on his behalf, said the time had come to change a situation where the outside world knew more about Africa than the African countries did about themselves.

The Tanzanian delegate to the meeting, Mr Roger

Magwaza, speaking on behalf of the Southern African countries, said the meeting would be able to hammer out a plan of action to benefit the people and countries of the region.

The UNDP's representative to Zimbabwe, Professor Herbert Onitiri, said that the situation facing Africa was a very serious and urgent one.

"No country," he said, "could afford to plan its own economy without knowing what its neighbours were trying to do."

The director of the African Bibliographical Centre in Washington, Mr Daniel Martin, said Southern Africa could serve as an example to the rest of Africa in the task of managing and sharing its greatest resources — information.

"ABC places continental and international information-sharing on a secondary priority basis. They are important, but not as important as that SADCC should have its own house in order first as the world begins to open on global data war," he said.

MOVES TOWARD ONE-PARTY RULE CAUSE ALARM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16, 17 Feb 82

[Two-part series: "Zimbabwe: Reality vs Utopia"]

[16 Feb 82 p 19]

[Text]

Two years after his overwhelming electoral victory, Robert Mugabe's real intentions are becoming apparent to all.

In the name of reconciliation and pragmatism — to keep some white skills and to entice aid and investment — he has used Rhodesian capitalism to fund his Zimbabwean socialism.

The honeymoon for the whites is over, for 1982 is regarded by the ruling Zanu (PF) as the first year of "national transformation." But transformation to what? Despite all the rhetoric of social progress, the rapid economic deterioration suggests another Tanzania, rather than a Kenya.

Mugabe is moving towards the "scientific socialism" of the Eastern bloc. Already the parallels are abundant, visibly in terms of shortages and queues, and invisibly in the drive towards a one-party state.

By employing the Leninist technique of "democratic centralism," Mugabe has transformed his election slogan of "power to the people" into "power to the party."

And since the purges of dissidents such as Herbert Ushewokonzwe and Edgar Tekere, the central committee of Zanu (PF) — not the cabinet — is the focus of decision-making in Zimbabwe.

The coalition in the cabinet is likely to be dissolved. The discovery of the arms caches could be used to ban Joshua Nkomo's Zapu. And the arrest of the Republican Front MP, Wally Stuttaford, is the beginning of the end for Ian Smith's 20 seats in parliament.

Why have a parliament if all the decisions are to be made in the Zanu (PF) central committee, is the view of some Zanu (PF) leaders.

Loyalty is a key word. With Zapu and RF elements said to be in collusion with the ubiquitous spies from South Africa, in Zanu (PF) thinking, only a security-conscious one-party state can guarantee the safety of the "people's revolution."

If anyone objects to the emasculation of the Lancaster House agreement which led to Zimbabwe's independence, then Zanu (PF) could use force. The prime minister has publicly cast doubts about the loyalty of senior Zapu personnel in the integrated army.

Accordingly, Mugabe is said to be placing more emphasis on the Korean-trained Fifth Brigade based in Inyanga near the Mozambique border.

But the major problem in Zimbabwe stems from impending economic collapse, not a military struggle. South Africa is blamed for much of the malaise: for example, the reluctance to lend locomotives, the cancellation of the preferential trade agreement, and the "expulsion" of thousands of black Zimbabweans working in South Africa.

And this country has been blamed for sabotage in Zimbabwe which is said to have caused investors to shy away.

In fact, Mozambique is as much to blame as South Africa. Maputo has held out for high tariffs for the transit of oil from Beira to Umtali, and no oil is flowing through Mozambique to the petrol-starved Zimbabwean economy.

As one columnist in the pro-government Sunday Mail commented: "With all due respect to my Mozambican brothers and sisters, I confess once again that I would not have been ungrateful if Cecil Rhodes had seized Beira and the whole of the Manica and Tete provinces."

The Mozambique Government is applying a classic tactic of capitalist leverage, while Zimbabwe

continues to implement its programme of socialism. True, there are positive aspects: one million more children are at school than were there at the end of the war.

More than 100 rural health care clinics are planned in the current financial year. But whites argue that it was black guerrillas who closed the

schools and clinics during the war, and it is the whites' (dwindling) tax base that is paying for the reconstruction.

Severe cuts in foreign currency allocation and the emigration of white skills have led to dramatic drops in production, up to 70 percent in some cases.

With new rules severely restricting the right of employers to dismiss workers, employee indiscipline has undermined productivity. When black supervisors try to remonstrate with recalcitrant workers, they are labelled as "sell-outs."

Drought and foreign currency shortages (tractor allocations were cut by a drastic 85 percent during the present quota) have threatened a farming industry already bedevilled by chronic transport blockages. Pay hikes have fuelled inflation and minimum wage legislation has created unemployment, particularly among domestic workers.

Mugabe regards the economic changes as vital,

both to establish socialism as well as to keep at least some of his electoral promises to a partially disaffected black electorate that is losing faith in the ruling party.

But worse is the lack of faith among foreign investors and the local white business community.

While the Zanu (PF) leaders castigate South Africa and propose fresh trading links with the bankrupt neighbouring states, the business community is unlikely to renew its confidence.

So far, Mugabe's switch to socialism has not totally destroyed the old Rhodesian economy, simply because loans and the remaining white expertise have kept businesses ticking.

If the rising crescendo of Mugabe's rhetoric continues to be transformed into practice, the loans and the whites will dwindle away. The North Koreans and the Cubans will then be left with the task of rebuilding the promised Utopia from the economic debris.

● Tomorrow: the war drums are beginning to sound.

[17 Feb 82 p 19]

[Text]

Drum beats are supposed to dull the senses; that is why the drum is the most military of instruments.

In Zimbabwe war drums are beginning to sound, despite the crying need for peace and reconstruction after the long guerilla struggle.

A symbol of the sustained martial mood is the AK rifle on Zimbabwe's new coat-of-arms. When white senators protested, deputy minister Godfrey Chidyauisiku declared: "Lancaster House did not come from heaven like manna, it came as a result of the AK . . . The majority respect the AK and they would not have an objection to seeing it continually."

Every day Salisbury drivers have to pull over to give way to Robert Mugabe's cavalcade of bodyguards, motorcycle outriders and a truckload of troops armed with the ubiquitous AK as well as a mounted machine gun.

A war psychosis aimed at internal and external enemies is being whipped up; a psychosis that provides a convenient pretext to erect a one-party state.

Mugabe has cracked down on Bishop Muzorewa's UANC as well as Ian Smith's RF. The recent discovery of Zapu arms caches is bound to lead to a major reduction of Zapu influence in government and the army. Depending on this week's central committee decision, Nkomo could be accused of treason and imprisoned. Whether Zipra, the military wing of Zapu, would fight with its remaining hidden weapons caches is a moot point. It was outclassed in the 1981 uprising by the national army and in 1982 Zipra is weaker in military strength and morale.

There are also many weapons hidden by whites. Senior white officials such as Lieutenant-General

"Sandy" Maclean have warned white farmers to get rid of their wartime arsenals. Maclean makes a reasonable point: he says, "How do you think the Government in Pretoria would view the discovery of a large arms dump on a black man's farm in the Transvaal?"

Mugabe may now appear to be paranoid, but that doesn't mean he doesn't have enemies. Like any African ruler, it is natural that he should insure against a coup. His main bulwark seems to be the Korean-trained Fifth Brigade.

At a time when the official policy was to cut back on the bloated military establishment, Mugabe chose to accept North Korea's offer of R22.5 million to train and equip a new brigade.

Although the brigade is armed with outdated Russian T-34 tanks and old armoured cars, the 3 000 men in the unit are nearly all Shonas loyal to Zanu (PF).

This praetorian guard is shrouded in a secrecy which is augmented by the North Korean addiction to tight security. Even the commander of the army, General Maclean, has no jurisdiction over this elite force.

If a power struggle erupted within the armed forces, however, the national army, with its small core of British Army instructors, has 30 battalions, that is 10 times more troops, better equipped. But the national army is being purged: some of the remaining whites as well as the senior officers of Zipra have been accused of disloyalty.

Also, senior whites in the police and the powerful Central Intelligence Organisation are under suspicion. The astute head of the CIO, Ken Flower, retired last June, as did the Zipra intelligence supremo, Russian-trained Dumiso Dabengwa.

After Mugabe, the most powerful man in Zimbabwe is Emmerson Mnangagwa, who controls all security matters. He is determined to prevent any "second coming" by Nkomo. Mnangagwa, an ex-Zanla commander, reportedly thwarted a Zapu coup attempt in December 1980. Sections of the original plan were nevertheless enacted in February

1981 when Zipra troops rebelled, causing the deaths of hundreds.

The internal struggle in Zimbabwe is not simply Zapu (Ndebele) versus Zanu (Shona). Within the Zanu (PF) central committee there are ideological and clan rivalries. The Manyika and Zezuru groups view with some concern the centralisation of power in the hands of Karangas such as Munangagwa, the Zanla chief, Rex Nhongo, and Richard Hove, the minister in charge of police.

Facing such internal enmities, it is not surprising that Mugabe should choose to exaggerate the external threat from South Africa. Recently he accused Pretoria of working systematically with insurgent movements in Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, thus "creating instability from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic."

South Africa has also been accused of complicity in the bombing of the Zanu (PF) headquarters, the death of the ANC representative Joe Gqabi, and the explosion at the Inkomo barracks. The South African Government's mishandling of the Seychelles coup uproar has lent further credibility to Mugabe's claim.

Pretoria could point out that it does not wish

to destabilise any of its neighbours; it wants trade and thus economic dependency which could be used as a lever to prevent the frontline states harbouring ANC bases.

However, one of the problems has been Zimbabwe's alleged proof of South African involvement in the anti-Frelimo campaign. The former Rhodesian CIO started up the Mozambican resistance forces and now some of the senior ex-Rhodesian operators are back at work in the SADF, assert intelligence sources in Salisbury.

Other behind-the-scenes operations have soured links between Salisbury and Pretoria. According to officials in Salisbury, South Africa seized a large consignment of arms and ammunition destined for Zimbabwe. Because they had been ordered during the Rhodesian war, the Mugabe government wanted Pretoria to keep the arms, but, not unreasonably, asked for payment. Although some of the consignment was later released, the remainder was kept without payment.

Can Pretoria be blamed for discouraging arms shipments to a state which offers diplomatic support to its enemies, the ANC? Ironically,

both Mugabe and Pretoria share a common interest here. Zanu (PF), which traditionally has supported the PAC rivals of the ANC, has suggested that Nkomo officials approached Pretoria for support against Zanu (PF) in exchange for promising to prevent any ANC infiltration through Matabeleland. Unlike Zapu, both Mugabe and Pretoria share the same distrust of ANC links with the Russians. When some Zapu supporters were arrested by the Zimbabwean Special Branch because of their links with the ANC, Zapu asked whether the Mugabe government supported apartheid.

Despite the welter of conflicting interests, one pattern is sure to emerge: mounting Zimbabwean confrontation with South Africa. A white exodus from Zimbabwe will compound Mugabe's internal security problems, and increasingly South Africa will be abused as a convenient scapegoat. Just as Zambia reluctantly became a guerilla launching pad against its southern neighbour, so too could Zimbabwe deny that ANC bases existed on her territory only to find that future SADF pre-emptive raids disproved the diplomatic lie.

TOP ZAPU MEN JOIN ZANU (PF)

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

TWO ZAPU district chairmen resigned from the party yesterday and have joined ZANU (PF).

The men are Mr Charles Jiji, chairman of the ZAPU Midland district council, and Mr Wellington Chikuni, also a district chairman and councillor.

Mr Jiji made his announcement at a lunch-time Press conference at the home of the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Fredrick Shava, in Salisbury.

He accused some ZAPU leaders of having given up the party's fight for socialism to become capitalists.

"I feel very disappointed, but I did not resign to sit around doing nothing. We fought for our country and our goal now should be to achieve socialism," he said.

"ZAPU must dissolve its leadership that has led it astray in the interest

of peace and stability.

"The arms cache finds and the property accumulated by ZAPU leaders has disgusted me and undermined my organisational influence."

Mr Jiji had never belonged to any party other than ZAPU since the day of the youth league in 1956 and was very influential. But he knew nothing about the companies exposed by the Government.

"The suffering masses contributed to the part and then the leader amassed property."

Dr Shava, who is ZANU (PF) Midland chairman, welcomed Mr Jiji as a new member.

Mr Jiji was also chairman of the finance committee of the Gokwe district council.

He appealed to all who had worked with him in ZAPU to realise that lasting peace in Zimbabwe would only come about if people supported the Government and rallied behind "honesty, sincerity and dedication".

Mr Chikuni said he had considered leaving ZAPU,

which he has been a member of for 10 years, for some time. He said that many of the people he represented in the Gokwe area had already joined ZANU (PF) and had pressurised him into this move.

He said, there were several more ZAPU officials in Gokwe considering leaving the party.

In terms of council politics in the huge Gokwe area, these two defections from ZAPU were significant, Dr Shava said.

Until now the council representation was split down the middle between the two parties.

"This is one of the largest districts in the country in terms of size and population.

"This move away from ZAPU", said Dr Shava, "has happened at a high level, and I see this as a significant indication in the appreciation of the quality of ZANU's leadership."

"They see the most effective way of supporting the Government is to join the party."

UN ENVOY LOOKS INTO POSSIBILITY OF INFORMATION CENTERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Feb 82 p 6

[Text]

A UNITED NATIONS representative in Zambia, Mr Arvind Devalla, is in Zimbabwe to look into the possibility of setting up information association centres throughout the country.

The centres would foster a sense of national obligation and loyalty to the international community among Zimbabweans through educational and personal service, he said.

Membership of the association would be open to the public, university, secondary and other higher education students, according to Mr Devalla, who is the general secretary of the association in Zambia.

He said the association would help enhance social, cultural and educational understanding.

Members would observe all days celebrated by the United Nations. Mr Devalla praised Zimbabwe's

philosophy of humanism which he said was identical to the United Nations' Human Rights Charter.

If approved by the Government, the association would "study various international problems, particularly those threatening peace and harmony among nations".

It would also voice its views about such problems.

The association was a bridge between the people and their governments and between the governments and the United Nations.

In Zimbabwe the association would be more of a "charitable organisation" catering for the needs of the old and refugees, he said.

Mr Devalla, who is also a poet, writer, social worker and teacher of philosophy and meditation, has worked in Africa for 17 years, mostly in Zambia.

DSO: 4700/883

NDEBELE REMINDED OF THEIR PLACE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Mar 82 p 6

[Article by Rodney Pinder]

[Text]

THE Black granit mountains of the Matopos provide a useful historical background to modern Zimbabwean politics.

Here lie the remains of invaders who conquered the pastoral peoples of Mashonaland to the north and whose descendants today find themselves subject to the will of their former serfs.

Cecil Rhodes, the English adventurer who gave his name to the former Rhodesia, lies beneath a weather-beaten bronze plate, his feet pointing towards tiers of hills and valleys and a chaos of precariously-balanced rocks which he once said reminded him of the turmoil of world affairs.

Nearby is the last resting place of Mzilikazi, first king of the Ndebele people, who trekked here after breaking away from the empire of South Africa's Zulu chieftain Shaka. The Ndebele subjugated the pacific Shona of Mashonaland until the Black tribes were subdued by the galling guns of the White pioneers.

Now, 150 years after the arrival of the Ndebele warriors and 82 years after the intrusion of the Whites, the Shona are the all-powerful rulers of Zimbabwe, as the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has made clear in recent weeks. First the Whites, now the Ndebele, have been forcefully reminded of their place.

The Shona, who make up about 80 per cent of Zimbabwe's seven-million people and thus benefited most from the European political export of one man, one vote, put Mr Mugabe into power 23 months ago after a seven-year war between White minority rule and Black nationalism during which the Shona provided the bulk of the guerrilla fighting forces.

Since last December, 18 Whites who, the government alleged, were plotting subversion, have been arrested, among them 61-year-old Member of Parliament Wally Stuttaford.

Lost forever

Most Whites had already recognised they had lost power forever. But Mr Mugabe's majority Zanu-PF party was unsure of similar acquiescence by the Ndebele people and their leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, known in Matabeleland as the father of Zimbabwean nationalism.

Two weeks ago Mr Mugabe fired Mr Nkomo and his two top Zanu party lieutenants from the coalition Cabinet for plotting a coup. Large caches of weapons had been found on properties associated with Mr Nkomo, he said.

He promised the Ndebele leader would stand trial, accusing him of cowardice and dishonesty. Zimbabwe waited for Matabeleland to explode over the humiliation.

But the province showed no sign of unrest. And last weekend Zanu's Central Committee decided to accept the Prime Minister's offer that "innocent" representatives in the Government — a Minister

and two Deputies — could stay on if they wished.

Zapu recognised that the coalition which had ruled Zimbabwe since independence was dead. All but two seats in the 28-member Cabinet are now held by the Zanu-PF, and one of those two is held by a non-party White.

Mr Nkomo, the "bull elephant" of Matabeleland, is in the political wilderness, waiting for the police.

Zapu Deputy President, Mr Josiah Chinamano, a veteran nationalist, a Shona and Transport Minister until he was fired by Mr Mugabe, says there is disaffection in Matabeleland following Mashonaland's election triumph.

He said Ndebeles had been excluded from high places in Government and private industry because of the hos-

tility of the Shona-based Zanu-PF.

"Ndebele youngsters see their counterparts from Mozambique (base for Mr Mugabe's Zanu army during the independence war) placed in jobs while they traipse the streets," he said.

The situation had been drawn to Mr Mugabe's attention and the Prime Minister, whom he described as a "fine fellow", had appeared worried. That was before the Zapu treachery scandal burst on the nation.

"Rotten country"

"Welcome to this rotten country," one Ndebele intellectual sourly greeted a pair of visiting journalists last week in the provincial capital of Bulawayo.

He complained of Zapu property being seized by the State as punishment for the alleged plot, and friends expressed fears of arrests and detentions.

None would let themselves be identified in print.

Mr Mugabe has assured innocent Zapu members they have nothing to worry about, and has appealed to his followers not to victimise their opponents. But there remains an historical gulf of mistrust between Ndebele and Shona.

People here tend to see Zimbabwe in regional terms. "What did Matabeleland get from the war?" asked one ex-Zipra guerrilla leader in private conversation.

He and others appeared to suspect the motives of central government as much now as before independence.

One White political analyst said Mr Nkomo may have been losing support since his defeat in the independence election. But he believed Mr Mugabe's accusations could swing the defectors back behind their old leader.

Saga-Renter.

FDLC DELEGATION ASSESSES TRAINING NEEDS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 82 p 7

[Text]

A TEAM from the French Democratic Labour Confederation is coming to assess the needs of Zimbabwean trade unions.

The deputy secretary of the FDLC, Mr Jacques Chereque, who is visiting Zimbabwe, said a second team would train Zimbabwean unionists in those areas pinpointed by the first team.

"It is always wiser to train people who can train other people and we would prefer training trainers."

FDLC realised the desperate need for workers' education in developing countries and wanted to contribute.

He said his visit to Zimbabwe was part of a tour of several African coun-

tries with the purpose of strengthening labour relations with those countries where there was already a co-operation as well as forming new relations, as in Zimbabwe.

"We only come to the help of those countries which invite us and in your case, we were invited by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kangai, at a recent meeting in Paris."

UNDERSTANDING

Trade unionists had to be in a position to understand the economic situation of their countries and were determining elements of their environments within their workplaces and outside.

"Workers had to be educated enough to know their freedoms and limitations and be in a position to discuss freely their industrial problems with management."

He said the FDLC was

working with the Organisation of African Trade Unions Unity and had a programme of training professional trade unionists in Third World countries.

Mrs Aude Raiga, the secretary-general of the Institute of Co-operation with African Countries, a branch of FDLC, said they were looking for partners in Africa to contribute in the new international economic order since it was not meant for the European countries alone, but African states as well.

"It is important for trade unionists to hold meetings where they can discuss and exchange ideas and experiences and thereby become aware of the realities of life."

She said Africans should not just absorb what they were told by their European counterparts but had to train their workers in view of local demands.

CSO: 4700/883

PEASANTS URGED TO GROW MORE BURLEY TOBACCO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Feb 82 p 7

[Text]

BURLEY tobacco is an ideal crop for communal farmers, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Swithun Mombeshora, said yesterday.

Speaking after attending a burley field day at the Banket Research Station, he said Zimbabwe grew far less of the crop than was ordered from outside, and there was much room for expansion.

In the same way that some communal areas of Zimbabwe were ideal for cotton, many areas were suitable for burley and its introduction would benefit both the families growing it and the country as a whole.

He praised the Tobacco Research Board for organising the field day, which was attended by between 150 and 200 commercial, small-scale and communal farmers.

"The farmers must be praised for showing interest. The big farmers have established themselves already but they are still prepared to come and see new developments."

Extension staff from Agritex would be taking courses at the station so that vital information could be passed to the people.

Earlier, Mr Ian Baron, the Air Cured Tobacco Association representative on the Tobacco Research Board, said a total of 2.5 million kg of burley should be sold this year, an increase of about 25 percent on last year's

figure.

"The world demand for burley is increasing, for various reasons. We have a great problem, however, of not knowing how much to increase the crop to take up world demand."

Burley production depended on two factors: the weather and labour requirements. While the weather could not be controlled, labour costs were proving a problem to commercial growers.

He saw a "poor future" for the crop if rising labour costs led to consumers resisting increased prices being passed on to them.

CSO: 4700/864

ANOTHER MAIZE SURPLUS FORECAST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWEAN farmers will this year deliver a million bags of maize — more than enough for local needs — to the Grain Marketing Board, the Commercial Farmers' Union president, Mr Jim Sinclair, said yesterday.

In an interview he said this year's deliveries to grain depots would be about half last year's total, but would be more than enough for Zimbabwe's local needs.

Local sales would be exceeded by 250 000 bags, he predicted.

Mr Sinclair said that by March 1983 Zimbabwe should have between 800 000 and 900 000 tonnes of maize in stock, more than 300 000 tonnes over the basic stock requirements.

"But let us not be too complacent," he said, "because it is obvious, as can be seen this year, that production can easily be halved if the season is not right."

He said a feeling existed, "in certain quarters", that it was not in the country's interest to have "such a healthy stockpile". He dismissed this as shortsighted.

Most crops in the commercial farming areas are four to five weeks behind last year's production schedule. Severe pollination problems have been experienced and some of

the older maize will not make it through the season.

"Most other crops are less affected by the drought. We have, for instance, some very good cotton and soyabean crops, although the former needs more rain. From the drought position, nothing is as critical as maize."

The effects of the drought on maize farmers in commercial areas would be long term, and some might find it difficult to continue operating.

And while the position was serious in the commercial areas, the communal lands had been worse hit, creating severe problems for farmers there.

Turning to livestock, he said that between 200 000 and 300 000 cattle could die, most of them in the communal farming areas. This would be a result of water shortage, lack of grazing and a recent increase in the number of cattle being held in these areas.

Although the drought had hit the country's

crops, it would have its major effect on the cattle industry, especially in the Matabeleland and Victoria provinces.

"This drought has set us back two years as far as building up the national herd is concerned. In other words, if previously we thought that we would be back to normal in three years, it now means this will take five years," he said.

Mr Sinclair said that the Cold Storage Commission was co-ordinating solutions to the crisis — including slaughter, movement of cattle and opening of feedlots. These measures could save 200 000 cattle.

There would be a substantial increase in beef supplies to the consumer as a result of increased slaughter at CSC abattoirs, but this was a short-term benefit and was not in the interest of the country.

Mr Sinclair said the dairy industry had not been as badly hit as the beef industry, as dairy farmers had ensured food supplies for their herds during winter.

FULL MEMBERSHIP IN LOME BECOMES REALITY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text.]

MARCH 1 will mark another milestone in the country's history when Zimbabwe at last becomes a fully fledged member of the Lome Convention.

The final hurdle was cleared on January 29 when Italy formally ratified Zimbabwe's accession to the trade and aid pact between over 60 African, Caribbean and Pacific states and the European Economic Community.

It has taken since November 1980 for the 10 members of the EEC to ratify the agreement, signed at that time by the former Minister of Finance, Mr David Smith, after tough negotiations in which the main sticking point was the sugar protocol.

This was one of three protocols which are binding upon Zimbabwe until the present convention expires in February 1985.

The sugar protocol permits 25 000 tonnes of raw sugar to be sold to the EEC a year at a fixed price, which was raised last month by 8.5 percent.

The beef protocol allows the sale of 8 100 tonnes of beef to the Common Market at European prices.

The third covers any modification of Zimbabwe's customs tariff which may be affected by any preferential trade agreement with a developed, rather than developing country.

If the agreement with South Africa is renegotiated it would have to be

approved by the EEC if the original terms are modified, but this is seen as a mere formality. The agreement expires on March 24.

The EEC's two commodity insurance schemes, Stabex for agriculture-related exports and Sysmin for minerals, are unlikely to provide much benefit to Zimbabwe.

As a landlocked country the threshold drops from 6.5 percent to 2 percent for claims against a drop in export earnings on the given list of commodities covered by the two schemes.

As Zimbabwe has a broadly diversified economy and its main exports do not fall within the terms of reference, little assistance can be expected, although there are moves to bring tobacco into Stabex and nickel into Sysmin after 1985.

Besides the three protocols, the main benefits to be derived from Lome will come as Zimbabwe switches economic emphasis away from aid to trade.

Exports have enjoyed duty free access to the EEC since November 1980, and will continue to do so excepting beef and sugar, provided they are accompanied by certificates of origin.

But the economy will

now be able to take full advantage of facilities provided by the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank.

In 1980 and 1981 Zimbabwe received over \$32 million of aid through the EEC and can expect to receive a further \$60 million from the EDF between now and February 1985.

In terms of regional co-operation for ACP states in Southern Africa between \$44 and \$52 million has also been allocated by the EDF. This amount includes an increase in the regional fund of \$24 million due to Zimbabwe's accession to Lome.

ASSISTANCE

Direct assistance includes \$22.5 million as an untied grant and \$7.5 million as a special untied loan, repayable over 40 years, with a 10-year grace period and carrying a one percent interest rate.

Another \$1.5 million will be for agriculture and rural development and \$4.5 million for development of human resources.

The latter includes the establishment of a veterinary faculty at the University of Zimbabwe, costing \$7.5 million, and

funded jointly out of regional co-operation funds.

Through the District Development Fund a further \$4.5 million is available for reconstruction and development, and \$1.5 million for the energy sector; \$1.5 million is available for trade promotion and tourism, studies and technical assistance and \$3 million is held in general reserve.

On the regional front the bulk of earmarked funds will go on foot-and-mouth disease control in Zimbabwe and Botswana and tsetse fly control on the borders with Mozambique and Zambia.

Extra finance can be provided by the EIB on a project-by-project basis and about \$26 million has been set aside depending on the nature and magnitude of the projects for which the money is requested.

Already under consideration by the EIB is participation with the World Bank in Wankie 2; the coal study, due to get off the ground shortly; and a line of credit to small and medium-scale industries and mines which has yet to be utilised.

Membership of the Lomé Convention also affords the opportunity for Zimbabwean companies to tender for contracts for EDF-financed projects in all member-state countries, though this at the moment is regarded as a non-quantifiable benefit.

SADIS TEAM SETS UP BLUEPRINT ON DATA CENTERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Feb 82 p 7

[Text]

THE committee elected this week to implement the Southern African Documentation and Information System (SADIS) has drawn up guidelines for establishing national and regional information centres.

The nerve centre of the eventual regional network is to be based in Zimbabwe.

At yesterday's meeting with representatives of the Pan African Documentation and Information Service (PADIS), the committee heard advice from international experts on how best to go about their task.

The United Nations Development Programme representative in Zimbabwe, Professor Herbert Onitiri, said it was vital to have a system under which foreign researchers left behind copies of their

work when they left.

Otherwise, it would continue to be the case that more information about countries in the region was available abroad than in the countries themselves.

And the director of the African Bibliographical Centre in Washington, Mr Daniel Matthews, urged governments in the region not to shun local researchers in favour of international expertise.

Local scientists not only possessed technical qualifications, but had a socio-political grasp that international experts did not have.

The four-man SADIS committee has set out terms of reference for its working and technical sub-committees governing fund-raising, organisational plans, regional co-operation and the technology to be used in gathering, storing and disseminating information.

CSO: 4700/883

DETAILS ON RURAL PHONE EXPANSION PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

THE Government is spending \$140 million on a three-year telephone expansion programme connecting rural areas with towns, a spokesman for the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications said yesterday.

The ministry's public sector investment programme starting this year would provide the rural areas with a telephone for a radial distance of 3 km, and in more densely populated areas a telephone for every 500 people.

Answering questions put to the ministry, the spokesman said the project would reduce the number of applicants on the waiting list for telephones in the urban areas. About \$60 million would be spent this year on the project and \$40 million each during 1983 and 1984.

Equipment used would conform with any modern telephone network and the switching plant would be of the electro-mechanical type. "Only two gen-

erations of plant are mainly used — Step by Step and Marker Control Systems," the spokesman explained.

A German firm, Siemens, would supply the Marker Control Systems equipment while the others would be determined by compatibility and standardisation requirements. Most of the equipment for the external plant, except for underground cables, would be obtained locally.

Transmission equipment, which included the HF radio and SHF (microwave) systems, and all types of overhead wire carrier systems as well as multiplex appropriate test gear, would be obtained from various suppliers.

On plans to instal mobile telephone systems, the spokesman said there was already a public telephone facility at Umtali. "You can move this around to a shop today, a bus stop tomorrow and so on. There is provision for mobile telephones which could be installed in motor

cars in our public sector investment programme."

He said the introduction of digital type equipment was being actively pursued for the future, adding that plans were at an advanced stage for the construction of an earth station in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's communication links by satellite pass through Cape Town in South Africa. "In early this month the Government signed an agreement with Botswana and Zambia for the construction of a \$12.5 million microwave link that will lessen dependence on South Africa for SADC countries.

On the existing total telephone network, the spokesman said there were 224 452 lines of which 88 502 were DEFA, 15 068 party lines and 122 882 extensions.

Working on a population of 7.5 million people, there was one telephone for every 31.19 persons, or 3.21 telephones for every 100.

STATS STARTS MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR SEBUNGWE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government has started producing a fully co-ordinated regional development plan — the first time such a project has been undertaken in Zimbabwe.

At a workshop at Wankie which ended last week, members of several ministries and representatives of the three district councils in the Sebungwe area discussed the framework for a co-ordinated plan for the region.

This area was selected for examination because it is both underdeveloped and environmentally fragile, and is also a twelfth of Zimbabwe's land mass.

Mr Howard Read, principal planning officer at the Department of Physical Planning in the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, said that since the release of the interim plan and resource study for Sebungwe in 1980, further investigation had been undertaken which was now being stored and analysed in a computer.

The computer at the Department of National Parks was used to produce detailed maps of the Sebungwe area, with information about the pop-

ulation distribution, slope of the lands, soil types, rainfall, vegetation type, among other things.

This would be used, together with more data still to be collected, to analyse and then formulate a plan for the best land usage in the area.

Mr Read said that members at the workshop heard that ultimately Zimbabwe would need a development plan for all parts of the country. "A lack of planning at this crucial stage could irreparably damage the viability of rural areas and, in the end, impoverish the human population."

He said the representatives of the three district councils had shown a great deal of knowledge about the area and had participated enthusiastically in the stage of the planning process.

"They are also aware of the need for a fully integrated plan," Mr Read said.

The principles involved in the determination of optimum land use in the Sebungwe area will be in accordance with the World Conservation Strategy which emphasises that the best arable land should be used for cultivation, in preference to other uses.

Mr Read said the workshop recognised there would always be pressure on land for human settlement and therefore those areas suited for dry cropping needed to be clearly identified.

"It seems from information already collected and processed through the computer that some good land is being under-utilised, which means more farmers could be settled on it. Other land less suitable for agriculture appears to be over-used," Mr Read said.

It was agreed at the end of the workshop that everyone, particularly the council representatives, report back and discuss the findings so far with their full councils.

Members of the workshop agreed to collect further data on the area, and a report on the workshop will be circulated to participants for possible amendment before the publication of a formal plan for the best land usage for Sebungwe.

Mr Read said his department would investigate the possibility of setting up a regional planning council in terms of Part I of the Regional, Town and Country Planning Act.

BRIEFS

GDR AID FOR JONGWE--Two technical experts from the German Democratic Republic arrive in Salisbury on Saturday to assess the technical needs of Jongwe Publishing Company. Dr Eddison Zvobgo, acting publicity secretary of ZANU (PF), said yesterday that the two men were "coming to have a close look at our technical needs. They will be here for a few days as our guests." They are Mr Werner Wuerzberger and Mr Alfred Templer. Both are senior members of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, in the department responsible for party affairs. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 82 p 4]

PINNS FUND FERTILISER TALKS--The Government of Finland next month is to sponsor a two-week seminar here on "the import management of chemical fertiliser" as part of its development programme in Zimbabwe. The Trade Commissioner at the embassy in Salisbury, Mr Matti Hyvarinen, said the inter-African seminar, which begins late next month, would be attended by senior executives of state and private organisations from 25 developing countries in Africa. The seminar would be wholly financed by his government through its Ministry of International Co-operation, he said. Mr Hyvarinen said his country had sponsored similar seminars in other developing countries before. He said local costs for the seminar would be about \$25 000. Mr Hyvarinen said Mr Norman Murozoki and Mrs Elaine Smith, both from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, would assist in the organisation of the seminar with the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development. He said: "The seminar aims at helping the participants to improve their home country's importation and distribution of chemical fertiliser." Discussions would centre on the evolution and technology of fertiliser, including international trade and marketing intelligence, planning, purchasing and financing imports and other items. Participants would be people engaged in importation and domestic marketing of fertiliser. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Feb 82 p 8]

BERTRAND IN COURT--A Bulawayo dentist, his son and two others appeared briefly for a preparatory examination before a Bulawayo magistrate yesterday. The proceeding was held in camera and under unusually tight security. They were indicted to the High Court for trial on March 8. Appearing before the magistrate, Mr Brian Murphy, were Dr Robert Francis Bertrand, his son, Mr Stephen Francis Bertrand, Mr Victor Samuel Radmore and Mr Allen Richard Cauvin. The dentist and his son were represented by Mr Christopher Mercer, Mr Radmore by Mr Errol Wolhuter and Mr Cauvin by Mr Tony Denbury. According to the prosecutor, Mr Jack Bowen, no charges were put to the men and they were not asked to

plead. "They were directly indicted to the High Court in terms of contravening Section 50 Subsection 1 as read with Subsection 50 3(b) of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and secondly contravening Section 37 (1) of the same Act," Mr Bowen said. The men were detained last November following what the Government said was "a plot to endanger the security of the State". Section 50 (1) of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act says anyone found guilty of committing an act of terrorism or sabotage with intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order is liable to be sentenced to death or life imprisonment. Section 50 (3) (b) says anyone conspiring with others to aid, procure or commit an offence defined in section 50 (1) shall be guilty of the same offence. Section 37 (1) says anyone possessing offensive weapons or material shall be guilty of an offence unless he can prove he held the weapons legally or had a good excuse. If the arms are arms of war, the guilty person is liable to be sentenced to death or life imprisonment. If they are other arms, the maximum penalty is 20 years' jail. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Feb 82 p 1]

MERGER OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE--The interim committee handling the merger of Zimbabwe's three chambers of commerce organisations into a single national body has reported that a new constitution is likely to be ready long before the June deadline. Its chairman, Mr Ernest Chiweshe, said he was impressed by the constructive contributions made by representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwe Chambers of Commerce and the Zimbabwe United Chambers of Commerce. At a recent meeting, a four-man constitutional drafting committee was appointed. Mr Chiweshe said the constitutional drafting Committee, which hopes to meet fortnightly, had already covered a lot of ground. The three organisations have been encouraged to exchange views, information and invitations to each other's meetings to pave the way for the final merger. Mr Chiweshe said he hoped the united body would be broadly representative of the country's economy. Special attention would be paid to the role of emergent businessmen. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Feb 82 p 1]

RTMZ-BOTSWANA ORE CONTRACT--Technical ingenuity and expertise were the basis of the successful agreement between BCL Ltd of Botswana and Rio Tinto Mining (Zimbabwe) Ltd. Rio Tinto's spokesman said negotiations started over a year ago, and disagreement over price almost ended them. "However, technical people from both companies worked it out by varying the grade of nickel-copper matte--something we did not think was possible. "We visited the BCL Selebi-Phikwe site for technical discussions and the signing ceremony is the outcome." At the ceremony last week, Mr Douglas Sagonda, deputy chairman of RTMZ, said the hand of friendship between the two companies was a gesture of regional co-operation and a good business relationship. "Empress Mine's production has declined these last few years and the refining of the BCL matte will help us to use the full capacity of our refinery, and help BCL at the same time," he said. It is hoped the deal will reduce the unit cost of RTMZ's refinery, and assist in the viability of the base metal operations, including Empress Mine which operated at a \$1 million loss last year. While BCL's main buyer in the United States has had to cut back purchases because of costly stockpiling, RTMZ will be able to dispose of all refined products. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Feb 82 p 1]

UANC DEFECTIONS--Three former senior UANC officials joined the Chivu Branch of ZANU (PF) in Enkeldoorn this week. They are Mr Wally Mushambi, the UANC district chairman for Charter; Mr Jonathan Zindogas, the party's organising secretary and Mr R. Mutambu, a former district executive secretary. They said it was time Zimbabwe had only one party and called upon all UANC members to join ZANU (PF)--ZIS [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Feb 82 p 5]

RACISM CLAIM DENIED--Gwelo--A spokesman for the Dutch Reformed Church in the city has denied that his church practises racial discrimination in that membership is restricted to whites--an allegation levelled at it by Councillor S. Munamba, chairman of the city council's establishments and health committee. This committee has recommended to the council that preliminary planning permission to build a hall adjacent to the church be granted with the proviso that this approval will be withdrawn if the church "persists in its policy of racial discrimination when having religious gatherings at these premises." Asked to comment, a spokesman for the church which has a regular congregation of about 250 said: "The church does not have a policy of racial discrimination and anybody who wants to worship God with us is welcome. We speak Afrikaans because that is our language and we want to pray to God in that language. It is our mother tongue. "Some black people have been to some of our services in the past few months and they have been welcomed by the church members." He said the Reformed Church in Zimbabwe was an offshoot of the Dutch Reformed Church and there was a Shona congregation of this church in Mkoba. They had their own minister and services were conducted in Shona. "From time to time we help them financially," said the spokesman. As far as the church hall application was concerned, he said he would like to speak to the council himself about it as he was not sure what had been said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Feb 82 p 5]

END SA LINKS--The Students' Representative Council of the University of Zimbabwe must sever its traditional ties with South African universities, two of its leading members say. The SRC secretary-general, Mr Pinias Mushayavanhu, said yesterday it was imperative for his movement to establish links with other international students' organisations. Mr Mushayavanhu and the council's vice-president, Mr Arthur Pally, have just returned from a week-long congress of the National Union of Iraqi Students in Baghdad.

He said the time had come to establish wider bilateral relations with other student movements. "In this way we can break the isolation which we always had before independence." The participants at Baghdad, he said, had paid special attention to the situation in Southern Africa and the contribution of students and their organisations in the struggle against oppression. "There was unanimous condemnation of apartheid, Zionism and interference in the internal affairs of independent states," Mr Mushayavanhu said. He said Zimbabwe's student movement was still young and had a lot to learn from established bodies. The SRC had started moves to join the International Students' Movement based in Yugoslavia. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Feb 82 p 4]

NEW POLICE CHIEF--Mr Jack Denley has been appointed Commissioner of Police, the Ministry of Home Affairs announced yesterday--but only until the end of June. Mr Denley would remain in office until June 30, or until a black commissioner was appointed. President Banda appointed Mr Denley on the Prime Minister's recommendation. A spokesman for the ministry said a black commissioner would be appointed, but candidates for selection were still in training, gaining further experience in senior positions in the Zimbabwe Republic Police. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Feb 82 p 1]

YOUTH BRIGADES NOT COMPULSORY--Youth brigades and the mobilisation of youth for national service will not be compulsory, the chairman of the National Youth Council, Dr Tichaona Jokonya, said yesterday. Dr Jokonya said his statement published yesterday was incorrect. He assured all Zimbabweans aged 12 to 30 they would not be compelled to do such service or join the brigades. "Those in youth centres, however, will be expected, for their practical training, to render service within the community and this service will include road construction and building of bridges, schools, and clinics plus food production and other assistance." He said the theory courses would be incomplete without such practical work. Dr Jokonya, who is also deputy secretary for Youth, Sport and Recreation, said the youth centres were a long-term project and the delay in their launching was due to the need for inter-ministerial liaison. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Feb 82 p 1]

MINE UNIONS CONSOLIDATE--All mining unions have now merged to form one national union, the president of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Alfred Makwarimba, said yesterday. Speaking at the official merger of the Associated Mineworkers of Zimbabwe and the Zimbabwe Mining Workers' Union, he said the move would "amalgamate and consolidate the growing power of miners and improve the living standards and working conditions of all workers." He warned those union leaders who were "playing dirty games" and discouraging a merger that the ZCTU would deal with them accordingly. "It is the duty of the ZCTU to make sure that all unions within the same industry unite and form one national union." The new union will retain the name of the Associated Mineworkers' Union of Zimbabwe and the president will be Mr Jeffrey Mutandare. His deputy would be Mr Webster Gwekwerere, who was president of ZMWU. The secretary-general would be Mr Lovemore Muswamiri of AMWU and his assistant would be Mr Amos Madzinga of the ZMWU. The

executive committee would consist of 25 members with AMWU and ZMWU having 10 each and the rest from the Mine Officials' Salaried Staff Association. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Feb 82 p 3]

KUWAITI LOAN--The former Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi leaves Salisbury tomorrow for Kuwait where he will sign a loan agreement between Zimbabwe and the OPEC Fund, a Government spokesman said in Salisbury. Dr Munyaradzi, who is now Minister of Health, will proceed to Dakar, Senegal, to attend a meeting of the African caucus of the World Bank. The meeting will discuss the document Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa--An Agenda for Action. The document is a report prepared by the World Bank at the request of its African members. It contains recommendations about the course of action to be taken by African countries over the next 10 years to ensure growth and development. Accompanying Dr Munyaradzi will be Mr A. Copeland, under-secretary in the Ministry of Finance, and Mr N.C. Tsatsa, of the Reserve Bank. Mr J. Bolton of the National Railways of Zimbabwe will witness the signing of the loan with Kuwait. The minister is expected to return to Salisbury on March 7.--ZIS [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Feb 82 p 3]

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